

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 12, 1908.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		
SUGARS.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		
Hamoa	5,000,000	20	26 1/2	27 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	800	815
Hon. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,700	100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	219	220
Honolulu	750,000	100	150	155
Honokaa	2,000,000	100	25	26
Haleiwa	500,000	100	20	21
Kahuku	500,000	100	20	21
Kamalo Sug. Co., Ltd.	225,000	20		
Kihel Plan. Co., Ltd.	250,000	20	12 1/2	13 1/2
Koloa	1,000,000	100		
Kipahulu	100,000	100		110
Kona	300,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co., Ass.	250,000	100		
Mannaloe B. Co., Ass.	400,000	100		
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	100,000	100		
McBryde S. Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	100	4 1/2	5
Nahiku Sugar Co., A.	20	20		
Nahiku Sugar Co., A.	20	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,000,000	100	140	160
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	20		
Oakala	1,000,000	20	18	19
Olua Sugar Co., Ltd.	212,500	20	2 1/2	3
Olua Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		275
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	150	155
Waialua Agr. Co., Ass.	2,100,000	100	92 1/2	94
Waialua Agr. Co., Ass.	1,500,000	100	113	114
Waipahoehoe	200,000	100		
Waipahoehoe	700,000	100		400
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		
Waipahoehoe	125,000	100		120
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		150
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		150
Hon. Sp. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Kona-Kau Telephone	15,000	25		
Telephone Co., Ltd.	138,000	10		
Makaha Co. Ltd.	30,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	175	190
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100		95
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.			60 1/2	100
Haw. Govt. 6 per cent.				99
Haw. Govt. 7 per cent.				99
Hilo B. R. Co. 5 per cent.				102 1/2
Ewa Plantation 5 p. c.				101 1/2
Kahuku Plant. 5 p. c.				101 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.				100

Season Sales—Morning Session—Five
Walua, assessable, \$32. Afternoon Ses-
sion—Five Walua, assessable, \$32.
Between Boards—Seventy-five McBryde,
assessable, \$4.50; 50 Kihel, assessable, \$12.

WILL OPEN PUBLIC LANDS ON HAWAII

Government To Allow Settlers
On North Kona
Tract.

Nearly 2,000 acres of public land in
North Kona, Hawaii, are to be opened
up as soon as the government can com-
plete arrangements to that effect.
Governor Dole and Land Commissioner
J. F. Brown have personally investi-
gated the matter there. The prospect
for roads to the tract was looked into
carefully. The land lies at an elevation
of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet above
sea level and is considered splendid
property. The road site will be sur-
veyed by W. W. Bruner, who has been
requested to go ahead with that work
without delay. The appropriation for
the road is available and nothing
stands in the way of the tract being
connected with the sea-ports.

A tract of land in South Kona was
also investigated for opening to the
public. Nothing definite in this matter
was reached.

The next mail from the Coast will be
by the Alameda, due to arrive tomor-
row morning.

The Alden Besse, which sailed Sun-
day for San Francisco, carried 10,957
bags of sugar.

WAS MURDER PREMEDITATED?

Barney Threatened He Would "Fix" Lorbeer.

WITNESSES SAY SO AT THE INQUEST

Yardmaster's Slayer Showed His
Gun and Promised
Vengeance.

The coroner's jury impaneled to
hold an inquest over the body of
John W. Lorbeer, late yardmaster
for the O. R. & L. Co., rendered
the following verdict yesterday after-
noon at the Deputy Sheriff's of-
fice. "We find that John W. Lor-
beer came to his death at Honolulu,
Island of Oahu, on the 12th day
of August, 1908, from shock and
hemorrhage caused by gunshot
wounds, the result of bullets dis-
charged from a revolver held in the
hands of one Samuel Barney."

The jury members were: J. Oswald
Lott, Wm. C. King, H. J. Moss-
man, M. S. Levi, B. Lemon and J.
Gillis.

At the coroner's inquest held yesterday
afternoon over the body of John W. Lor-
beer, who was killed on Sunday by Sam-
uel Barney, the preponderance of the evi-
dence of the witnesses who saw the
shooting was to the effect that Barney
premeditated the affair, having said on
two or three occasions during last week,
including Saturday night, that he would
"fix" Lorbeer for "lording it" over him.
It was also developed that Barney had
his revolver in his pocket on Saturday
evening when he was on a spree. Saturday
evening after being led from an uptown ca-
sualty to the construction car at the depot
in which the conductors have their bunks
and get their meals, Barney is said to
have taken the revolver out of his hip
pocket and showed it to Fred. Tong and
Lucas Brown, two fellow employees who
cared for Barney to prevent the news of
his spree getting to the ears of the su-
perintendent. At that time, after exhib-
iting it, he said with the air of a brag-
gadocio, "I'll fix him." Brown says that
on Wednesday or Thursday Barney had
been very pointed in his threats to do
harm to Lorbeer, saying that the latter
could not "run him," and he would "fix
him," and "you see now if I don't."

WHAT HUGHES SAYS.
Perhaps the most important witness is
Walter Hughes, engineer on the Oahu
Railway, who was an eye witness of the
shooting from beginning to end. He swore
positively at the inquest yesterday that
when Lorbeer went back toward Barney,
after the latter's quarrel with Cabral,
the Portuguese fireman, Barney reached
the shooting from beginning to end. He
threw his coat back with his right hand
tossing his coat back in the action. The
action, said Mr. Hughes, was a signifi-
cant one. At the same instant he saw
Lorbeer make a jump for Barney with the
intention of grasping his arms and pre-
venting the drawing of the revolver. As
Lorbeer gripped Barney's shoulders Bar-
ney managed to get the revolver into po-
sition under Lorbeer's left elbow and he
(Hughes) then heard the report of the
pistol. The two men swayed and as they
fell toward the ground, the second re-
port was heard, but very muffled. This
Mr. Hughes accounted for by the close
proximity of the muzzle to the clothing of
Lorbeer. When the two men fell, Lor-
beer was on top, pinning Barney to the
earth and gripping Barney's right wrist
tightly. "Run for a doctor," said Lor-
beer. Hughes went to the station and
questioned. He struck an easy attitude
and listened attentively while the charge
was being read. Judge Wilcox stated
that Barney had a right to reserve his
plea if he desired until he had an attor-
ney. He was asked whether he had pro-
vided himself with counsel, to which he
replied in the negative. He asked that he
be allowed until this afternoon to confer
with a lawyer, and Judge Wilcox granted
a continuance in his case until tomorrow
morning.

BARNEY IN COURT.
Barney appeared in Police Court yes-
terday morning for a preliminary hear-
ing. He passed the night in sleep, and
looked fresh and composed when brought
before Judge Wilcox. A large crowd had
assembled to catch a glimpse of the mur-
derer. He was arraigned on the charge
of murder in the first degree. After be-
ing brought within regulation distance of
the judge's desk, he calmly awaited the
questioning. He struck an easy attitude
and listened attentively while the charge
was being read. Judge Wilcox stated
that Barney had a right to reserve his
plea if he desired until he had an attor-
ney. He was asked whether he had pro-
vided himself with counsel, to which he
replied in the negative. He asked that he
be allowed until this afternoon to confer
with a lawyer, and Judge Wilcox granted
a continuance in his case until tomorrow
morning.

BARNEY SAYS SELF-DEFENSE
The accused man made further state-
ments yesterday in regard to the tragedy,
saying that he shot Lorbeer in self-
defense. He says Lorbeer jumped from
the rear platform of the car which was
to take the railway men to the picnic
grounds at Makua, and approached him
saying, "What's the matter with you
anyhow?"

"I had no sooner replied, 'Nothing,'"
says Barney, "than he struck me. He
struck me again and I was knocked



down and Lorbeer jumped on top of me.
I told him to let me up, and it was then
that I pulled my revolver out and shot
him."

DR. WOOD'S EVIDENCE.
Dr. Wood testified as to the manner of
Lorbeer's wounds, stating that either
wound would have proven fatal, although
the wounded man could have lived for
twenty-four hours. He testified that
Lorbeer having eleven different wounds,
any one of which would have caused his
death. He removed one of the bullets
from the man's back.

"Could you say how close the revolver
was held to Lorbeer when fired?" asked
the coroner.

"Pretty close," answered the doctor,
"because inside the abdominal cavity
grains of powder were found, and the
wounds themselves were black with
that which pointed to Barney as hav-

KINNEY DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

EDITOR ADVERTISER: The "Honolulu Republi-
can," in last Sunday's issue, in an article upon the bench and bar
of Honolulu, makes the following statement: "Every man who
knows anything about the courts of Honolulu in the past knows
that favoritism has been open and notorious. A favored few
could have cases they were interested in tried immediately or
postponed at their pleasure, as they would demand."

This constitutes a charge of corruption and corrupt practices
against some of our courts and some of the practitioners before
them. It is an indictment that reaches the majority of one court
as at present constituted, to wit: the Supreme Court, and a num-
ber of attorneys still in active practice. The charge has been
made wide enough to cover existing conditions and thus to raise
issues of vital interest to the public.

Judge Frear has been a member of the Supreme Court for a
number of years, including presumably the period when, accord-
ing to the "Republican," this corruption existed in the "courts of
Honolulu," and Judge Perry has just been appointed an associate
in the same court, leaving the Circuit Court of this district to ac-
cept the appointment. If Judge Perry, while circuit judge, has
been guilty of "open and notorious favoritism" so that at the
command of a "favored few," he ordered the cases "tried im-
mediately or postponed at the pleasure" of his favorites, these
facts, if true, would certainly render him unworthy of the confi-
dence of the public and unfit him now to retain his office. More-
over, if there has been a ring of corrupt attorneys practicing before
the courts of Honolulu in the past, the fact that one of these
courts alleged to have been under their control has been filled
with new appointees does not do away with the serious charge
that there is today, according to the "Republican," in this com-
munity a ring of attorneys, now holding license to practice law,
who have yet the majority of one court (the Supreme Court) un-
der their corrupt control, and who are now trying to break down
the standing of the new appointees of the Circuit Court because
they cannot be manipulated as their predecessors were.

If these charges had come from some irresponsible source
they might possibly be disregarded, but coming as they do from
a newspaper in close touch with one of the occupants of the Circuit
Court Bench (Judge Humphreys) they cannot be disregarded.
I respectfully take the liberty of calling the attention of the Grand
Jury to these charges in this open letter, requesting, as a practi-
tioner of 20 years standing before the courts of Honolulu, and
with the approval as I have reason to believe of many other at-
torneys of the local bar, that the charges of the "Republican,"
certainly in so far as it charges the presence now in this com-
munity of corrupt attorneys or corrupt courts, be most searchingly
investigated.

W. A. KINNEY.

"Less than six feet?"
"Oh yes, considerably less. If the shot
were fired some distance off only sparks of
powder would be observed around the bul-
let hole. I could not find the bullet fired
lowest into the abdominal cavity. I
probably inhaled itself."

"Did Lorbeer make any dying state-
ment?"

"Will Mr. Dennison want to know
when he could see Lorbeer? I would
tell him that it was possible."



THE MURDERED MAN

aesthetic, and Dr. Cooper then suggested
that we get a dying statement from him
before we put him to sleep. He was
asked if anybody had seen the shooting.
He answered, "Yes, plenty of them." He
made that answer to me personally. He
was perfectly rational and conscious at
the time, although suffering much pain.
Another thing in connection with the case
is, I called Captain Holt's attention to
the muzzle of the revolver, which seemed
to me to be full of burnt powder."

SUPERINTENDENT DENNISON.
George P. Dennison, superintendent of
the O. R. & L. Co., next testified much
on the lines of the interview which ap-
peared in yesterday's Advertiser. He
spoke of the good character of the de-
ceased and stated that as far as he knew
he was a testator.

"Mr. Lorbeer told me Saturday that
Barney was drinking and said he would
like to discharge him. He intended to dis-
charge him that evening," said Dennison.
"From what Lorbeer had said to me, I
knew that Barney had said he intended
to 'fix' Lorbeer. The yardmaster was not
a man of quick temper. He considered
matters before acting."

FIREMAN CABRAL TALKS.
Gabriel Cabral, the Portuguese fireman
over whom the quarrel is supposed to
have commenced between Lorbeer and
Barney, testified that Barney had tried
to pick a quarrel with him on Sunday
morning at about 10, just after Cabral
came in from Kahuku. Barney had come
to the engine cab where he was working
and started in to abuse him for not "back-
ing down the engine" on a previous oc-
casion when Barney was in charge of the
train. Cabral told him to see the engi-
neer.

"He started in to chew the rag and I
told him to leave me," said Cabral. "Then
Barney said to me, 'You're a cheeky brad
you are, if you talk to me that way I'll
smash you some day. I'll get even with
you.' Then he went over to the con-
struction car. I then left the engine and
as I was going up the track Barney came
up right back of me, and says, 'You've
got gall,' and struck me on the jaw. That
knocked me right down in the middle of
the track, and the train was backing
down then. I had to get out of the way
of two things—the train and Barney's
flats. Lorbeer was on the end of the car
and he saw Barney standing on the track
and he jumps off the platform and goes
toward Barney, and just then I heard two
shots. I thought they were for me and I
skinned out. Afterwards I found out it
was Lorbeer that was shot. I think Bar-
ney had a little liquor in him just to make
him feel happy—you know how a man gets
ready to go to a lard. When the car
came down the track with Lorbeer on the
platform, I sung out, 'Johnny, did you see
him strike me?' I intended to have Bar-
ney arrested and wanted Lorbeer for a
witness, but Barney's here anyway."

ENGINEER HUGHES.
Walter A. Hughes, the railroad engi-
neer, knew both men. He came in Sun-
day morning from Kahuku and was just
coming out of the roundhouse when he
saw the shooting. "I saw Cabral walk
up to Lorbeer and say something to him.
Barney was standing on one of the rails.
Lorbeer looked at Barney and then step-
ped off the car and went towards Barney.
He pushed him off the track out of the
way of the train. I was too far off to
hear what was said. Immediately Barney
sipped back and reached back toward
his hip pocket, and as he did so Lorbeer
jumped for him with both hands out-
stretched. Barney, however, brought his
right hand under Lorbeer's left elbow and
drew his revolver. Lorbeer stood for an
instant and then jumped for Barney
again, grabbing him by the neck and face.
As they were both falling Barney fired
the second shot. It was muffled. When
the shots were fired both men were stand-
ing on their feet. Barney was not lying
on the ground when either shot was fired.
Lorbeer pinned Barney down with his
knees and held Barney's right wrist.
I ran over toward them, and Lorbeer
turned his head toward me and said, 'Run
for a doctor.' I told Percie to run down
to Lorbeer and sent an order for Dr.
Cooper. I am not mistaken when I say
I saw both men falling after the second
shot was fired. Just as the first shot was
fired Lorbeer got hold of Barney's shoul-
ders, but that left Barney's hands free.
It is my impression that when Lorbeer
saw Barney's action he jumped for him to
prevent the gun from being pulled."

(Continued from Page 8)

DR. STUBBS IS HONORED

Dinner at Home of F. A.
Schaefer.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESS

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Asso-
ciation Listens to the Learned
Scientist.

"Rosebank," the beautiful residence
of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Nuu-
anu avenue, was ablaze with lights
last evening, the occasion being a com-
plimentary dinner in honor of Dr. Wil-
liam C. Stubbs, Special Agent of the
United States Agricultural Depart-
ment. The dinner was given by Mr.
Schaefer on behalf of the Hawaiian
Sugar Planters' Association.

The guests assembled at 7 o'clock.
The dinner was an elaborate one. The
table was decorated with cut flowers.
The members of the Planters' Asso-
ciation and others interested in the agri-
cultural development of the islands
predominated.

F. A. Schaefer, the host, after dinner,
greeted Dr. Stubbs as follows:

"On behalf of the trustees of the Hawa-
ian Sugar Planters' Association, I beg
to tender to our esteemed and distin-
guished guest, Dr. Stubbs, a hearty wel-
come in our midst. We deem it a great
privilege to have the Doctor with us, as
from personal intercourse we have learn-
ed to value his vast scientific experience
and attainments not alone, but to esteem
him as a man of high culture and excel-
lent qualities."

"As trustees representing the sugar
planters' interests of the Hawaiian Is-
lands, we are indebted to Dr. Stubbs in
the past and in the present for the kind
interest he has shown, even at his own
discomfort, when called upon to select a
scientific and practical man for the re-
sponsible position of director of the Plan-
ters' Laboratory and Experiment Station.
Thus we have to thank Dr. Stubbs, next
to Dr. Maxwell himself, for the valuable
services rendered to the sugar planters of
these islands by Dr. Maxwell, and again
at the latter's resignation to fill a more
responsible position in Queensland, for
his consenting to part with his trusted
right-hand man, Mr. Blouin, in order to
secure the most reliable and capable man
to fill the position left vacant by Dr.
Maxwell's departure."

"I deem it a pleasant duty to speak
of all this in due appreciation of Dr. Stubbs'
characteristic self-sacrificing endeavor
to further agricultural pursuits on sci-
entific principles and on broad lines; and
also in appreciation of his devotion to the
well-being of those working under him,
as regards their advancement in life, if
worthy of promotion."

"There are others who can, better than
myself, by word of mouth do justice to
Dr. Stubbs' concerning his extensive
knowledge of agriculture in all its
branches and of the manifold industries
depending thereon. But I may be per-
mitted to say, speaking for myself, that
I have been deeply impressed with Dr.
Stubbs' vast extent of information, and
those who have listened to him will no
doubt fully endorse this personal senti-
ment."

"I take great pleasure in proposing the
health of our esteemed guest, Dr. Stubbs,
wishing him God-speed and endeavoring
a long life of continued usefulness in the
promotion of good to his fellow-men, and
of health and happiness to himself, where-
ver he may be."

Dr. Stubbs as the guest of honor read
an address to the guests upon cane
growing and experimental work. It
was listened to with attention and is a
valuable treatise upon the subject. The
paper in full, reads as follows:

It affords me great pleasure to be
with you this evening, and I sincerely
thank you for this tangible evi-
dence of your appreciation and es-
teem. My stay in your midst has been a
continuous source of pleasure, and I
have been the recipient of every cour-
tesy that even most civilized world
could expect, or titled dignity desire.
Superior even to this loveliness of
your tropical verdure has been the
generous hospitality of your noble
people.

LOUISIANA LEADS.
Twenty years ago the rapid ex-
panding beet sugar industry threat-
ened the very existence of the "people
sugar" cane. Developed and sustained
by the best scientific talent of Ger-
many and France, the beet sugar in-
dustry grew into enormous propor-
tions and lowered the price of sugar
to such a degree as to seriously par-
alyze and practically destroy many
sugar cane plantations throughout the
world. The latter industry was con-
tent with the primitive methods of cul-
tivation and the manufacture, relying
solely upon tropical fertility to over-
come human ignorance and careless-
work. But an awakening took place.
It was decided that science, which had
done so much for the beet industry
should also assist sugar cane. It was

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY AUGUST 14, 1900

THE KILLING OF KINGS

Attacks on the lives of rulers are about as common now as they were in the dark ages. There is hardly a sovereign in Europe whose undoing has not been attempted more than once. There are many Presidents and Liberal statesmen who have had the same dread experience. The murder of Alexander II, of General Prim and of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield and the probable murder of Murad, the rightful Sultan of Turkey after the death of Abdul Aziz, are events that date back from two to three decades. Of recent tragedies, regal in their nature, we have no less than six—Carnot, Canovas del Castillo, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, President Borden, Shah Nasr-ed Din, President Barrios and King Humbert. And now the Red Specter, with its poised dagger, menaces the life of the Emperor William.

What is the remedy for these dreadful ills? The question cannot be answered until we find their cause. Is it a mere spirit of envious hate and rage which inspires the anarchist to risk all that is dear to the common man to kill a ruler who personally never did him harm and whose public desire it is to ameliorate the ills of the downtrodden and the poor? What public advantage could have been sought in the attempted murder of Queen Victoria or in Spidro's rash shot at the Prince of Wales? Why should the Nihilists have thought to better society by blowing the life out of Alexander II, emancipator of the serfs, thus giving the Russian reactionaries a chance to return to power? Where is Italy to benefit by the deep damnation of King Humbert's taking off—Humbert, who curbed the Vatican and was hailed as the true friend of his people? The crimes we mention are inexplicable if we examine them as agencies of better government. Are they then the mere product of a tigerish lust for blood, or is there some motive deeper than which reaches the uttermost roots of society? Do the anarchists seek a noble quarry because it is noble and they are base, or do they feel that by striking down the visible head of the State they do something to even the inequalities that make society a profile of mountains in the sunlight and morasses in the shadow? Who can say? Who can explain any of the underlying tragedies of life?

As to Humbert, King of Italy that was, his last appeal to conscience must have brought no reproof for injury done his people. He was a good King as Kings go. He did not steal, he did not oppress, he was not wasteful of the people's money, he completed the work of his father, Victor Emmanuel, and liberated the Italian commoner from clerical task-masters. In the inequalities of life it was not his fault that he stood in the sunlight on the peak while so many grovelled beneath him in the shadow. He was born to his estate, the others to theirs. So God made the world, Amen! Nevertheless he lies murdered in his purple, a King who deserved a long life and a happy one as befitted a helper of his race.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA.

The latest telegrams from China have made an astonishing transformation in the news, for the envoys are not dead and the great provincial officials who said they were and who described their massacre were either deceived or lent themselves to the most colossal deception of the age. There is little doubt that the messages had from Minister Conger and his British, Japanese, and German colleagues (the latter a charge d'affaires) are authentic. In common with private messages also received, they show that the attacks on the foreigners had ceased and that the latter were hopeless fifteen days after the alleged massacre of an early release.

It cannot be said, however, that the envoys and their friends are out of the woods. If their lives were in peril from the Boxers they will be doubly so when Boxers and Imperial troops are inflamed by the sight of foreign regiments advancing on Peking. That is the momentous danger and one which the result of the expedition, whatever it shall be, may effect in the same way. By that we mean that if the Chinese are defeated and driven behind the walls of Peking they may kill the white men in revenge, if not, and they defeat the allies, they may kill them because they no longer fear the foreigner. It was just after Seymour's repulse, as the public will remember, that the Chinese began to shell the legations.

We observe that, in the opinion of various people on the ground, the allies are taking a dangerous risk in trying to force their way to the Chinese capital with a small army. The object seems to be to restore foreign prestige. Concerning the envoys their release can be had, it is said, on the basis of a compromise, but the military element demands revenge, and that means a movement on Peking. We cannot but believe that the decision is a rash one. Twenty-three thousand men are too few to send against the numberless array of Chinese fanatics and the large and well-drilled and surprisingly brave Imperial army. The movement recalls the mistake General Merritt made when he thought that 20,000 men would be enough to subdue the Philippines and Buller's blunder in underrating the Boers. Who knows but the allied force may find itself in a maelstrom from which there can be no escape. If so the powers will regret, in hindsight and ashes, that they did not not 100,000 men afoot.

Mr. Sewall's position is not appointed but elective—Bullittin.
"Elective" is rich. Mr. Sewall was never voted for at the polls in his life, so far as we are aware, and in Hawaii he could not be elected to the smallest office.

BRYAN IS AN IMPERIALIST.

The position of Mr. Bryan upon the issue that he wishes the country to consider paramount is that of a man who charged others with doing what he helped to do himself. Imperialism is an issue that hinges on the possession of the Philippines. But who put the United States in such a position? Who dowered this nation with the perplexities of a colonial status in the Orient? McKinley says Bryan, but the answer is disingenuous. When the Senate was asked to ratify the treaty annexing the Philippine group to the United States and paying \$20,000,000 therefor, Senator Hoar and other anti-expansionists believed they could muster the votes to defeat it. Had they done so there would be no issue of "imperialism" now. They tried and failed—and why did they fail? It was because William Jennings Bryan came out for the ratification of the treaty and by thus influencing Democratic Senators saved it by one vote. When "imperialism" so-called hung on the edge of the precipice this Democratic opponent of "imperialism" reached out and drew it back. And the Democratic party applauded the act.

The inconsistency of Bryan in now denouncing the issue he did so much to create is no greater than that of his party, which, not only encouraged and acclaimed his course, but in doing so lived up to traditions which it now betrays. If any party in the United States has an imperialistic record it is the Democratic. Who was it that boasted for generations of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana? Democrats! Who was it that backed Albert Gallatin in his legal opinion that the United States had an inherent right to acquire foreign territory? Democrats! Who hurraed when Andrew Jackson wrote President Monroe in 1817 that he was ready to conquer Florida in sixty days if the word was given and who did conquer it two years later? Democrats! Who wanted to seize Oregon even at the cost of a war with Great Britain? Who sounded the slogan, "Fifty-four forty or fight"? Democrats! Who made a war of criminal aggression upon Mexico and robbed her of 500,000 square miles of land? Democrats! Who made the Gadsden purchase? Democrats! What party jeered the Republicans in its platform of 1884 because they had added nothing better than Alaska to the national domain? Again Democrats! Who denounced President McKinley for not declaring war on Spain and ordering troops to Cuba the day after the Maine was lost? Democrats as usual! And now we find these Democrats in full cry against the retention of the Philippines when those islands could not have been kept safe for the influence of their "anti-imperialistic" nominee for President.

Mr. Bryan's explanation does not help matters. He says: "I did favor the ratification of the treaty. I believed then, and I still believe, that it was better to terminate the war, give the volunteers a chance to come home and stop the expense of a large army, and make the fight on the resolution declaring the nation's policy. I believed then and I still believe that it was better for the American people alone to settle the Philippine question than to try and settle it by diplomacy with Spain. If the treaty had been rejected it would have been responsible for the continuance of the war and all that it implies, including the risk of international complications. No honest man criticizes me for advocating the ratification of the treaty without also stating that I favored a resolution promising independence (the Seward resolution), and no reasonable man can doubt that the adoption of such a resolution would have secured peace in the Philippines."

This is mere floundering. What would have been worse, in Mr. Bryan's idea—a little more war with Spain if that were possible, or the perplexing acquisition of an "imperial" province and a great deal more war? The return of the volunteers or the dispatch of three times as many troops to secure order in the new possession? And if Mr. Bryan was merely in favor of annexing territory for the sake of giving it up, how does he reconcile such procedure with the fact that this is an indissoluble Union and that there is no authority in the Constitution to cut off any of its possessions and transfer them to another flag? Obviously Mr. Bryan's excuses are after thoughts. When he supported the treaty of annexation he thought it good policy to act in accordance with the traditions of his party. Now that he thinks there are votes in the anti-imperialistic issue he stops at no inconsistency and at no feat of swallowing his own record.

JESTING WITH THE DIGNITIES.

A banquet of the right sort is an affair of friends, a privileged occasion where reserve is dropped and professional stiffness laid aside. It is a place for jest and repartee, for personal "drives" and "jokes," where cares and quarrels are thrown away and give and take is the spirit of the hour. No man in his senses gets angry when epigrams are made over the walnuts and the wine and no man of good-breeding shows anger if some inadvertence seems likely to provoke it. The ideal banquet means the good-fellowship of comrades, not the spirit of the duello or the prize ring; and no classes of people, as a rule, live up to the ideal state better than lawyers. They are accustomed to have fun at each other's expense in court and to shake hands afterwards; and they of all others are qualified and expected to do the same thing at the banquet-board. That a trifling jest should set such rhetorical post-graduates on edge and impel three men of the standing of judges to leave a feast and frolic in a huff, is incomprehensible. The incident of Friday night suggests the servant's hall from which a lady's maid flew indignantly to her mistress and said: "Gemm, the young man who took me out, Gemm, insulted me!"

"How did he insult you?" inquired the mistress.

"He asked me to supper and when we were together he said 'Miss, is your program full?'"

The three judges who arose in such awful dignity when Lawyer McClannahan cracked a joke about the bench are very new to the ermine, two are very young and one is as eager as an actress for the first time started, to have his name mixed up in a daily sensation. It was a combination to make the most of a fancied slight, the more so because all three judges, sleeping and waking, seem to be burdened with the majesty of their offices. To them the vest shadow of the crime of lese majeste is unpardonable. Gray-haired jurists who have forgotten more law than these novices ever learned would have sat out the Bar Association's banquet, Paul Neumann style, and returned jest for jest and quip for quip; it remained for men whose judgments have not yet had time to be overruled and whose ermine still sheds hairs to look aghast at every flitting witicism and when the omnipotence of the bench—their bench—was lightly touched with the breath of raillery to rise in stilled wrath and walk imperiously out of doors. Upon what merit hath these our Caesars fed that they have grown so great?

Let the Advertiser commend to these fresh but yet tamed jurists a study of the banquet speeches of the Gridiron Club of Washington, an annual function which makes sport enough of an evening to last the official society of the national capital until the next circus. The Gridiron Club is no respecter of persons, let its guests be whom they may. If the President of the United States happens to be there, he will see his gravest policy put in the most ridiculous light and he will take it as good naturedly as he would a re-nomination. If the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court are there, as is usually the case, their most ponderous decisions will be caricatured amid roars of laughter in which they always join. The Cabinet

HAWAIIAN AMERICANISM

One of the most amusing and some-times amusing associations of a newly-arrived job-chaser in these islands here before him. In his mind he is the pioneer of the race in Hawaii the first bearer of the flag the while thing in patriotism and eligibility for office. The rest of the population does not count, they are a hybrid people

unacquainted with true Americanism, to be justly condemned, as the taxpayer majority, to bear the cost of such instruction as the job-chaser may see fit, in the leisure hours of office-holding, to impart to them. Naturally, like the Roman soldier astray among the Daclans of the frontier, this pioneer American feels his oats.

We are at liberty to predict, however, that when the annals of American progress in Hawaii come to be written, the job-chaser will cut a very small figure beside three elements in the population, long resident here, which he presumes to scout.

One is the missionary who left all that was dear to him and came to Hawaii to plant American ideas of religion. He took every chance in a presumably savage land and he did a vast constructive work; he changed the character of the population; gave it American laws and American civilization; erected a government which passed under American influences and finally made annexation possible.

Another is the builder, the commercial American, who built up a shipping business for Hawaii and, by means of his plantations and the reciprocity treaty he got from the United States, made Hawaii a desirable American commonwealth. His part in the great work was as creative as that of the missionary.

The third class includes the whole white American population which, in the various revolutions, bore arms for the American idea. These are men, missionary, trader, unclassified citizen, who were always ready to risk life and property for American principles; men who finally crushed the monarchy, raised the Stars and Stripes, and professed the sovereignty of these islands to the United States. Their Americanism was proved in the stress of 1877, of 1889, of 1893 and 1895—times when the job-chasers of the Mainland generally kept their distance or if not, came here to intrigue with the Royalists.

It comes with bad grace from men who are here, eating the fruits of the vigorous and aggressive Americanism of the patriots whom they found on the soil, to claim for themselves the exclusive American birthmark. Still it is a spectacle the people of Hawaii have long endured. The Ashford, though Canadians, were something of that type. Julien D. Hayne was a shining example of it, and who will ever forget those stalwart and uncompromising Americans, Blount and Willis, who came here to restore the Queen? One gets all sorts of Americans in a bunch but the nearer they resemble the old-style Island American the better Americans they are. There are no patriots so faithful as those who have been long from home. The blood always runs more warmly in the extremities than it does about the heart; and in the old times the national holidays were celebrated with more vim and enthusiasm here than they were in Boston itself. How the gorge rises therefore when some smirking, self-sufficient, bragging and flag-waving "fresh blood" American arrives on the beach and shouts: "Stand aside there! Make yourself scarce! Here's an American at last to show you how to run things in the American way."

It takes an expelled Democratic of the school to whip lifelong Republicans into line and excommunicate them if they do not toe the mark. Excuse these smiles.

It is an argument that because a building is owned nationally to the United States it does not also belong privately to the State or Territory which built it. It takes us as a novel one. In a strict sense the New York City Hall belongs to the nation but that is no reason why the United States Postal authorities, for example should take possession of it.

INVESTIGATE THE LIBEL.

Attorney Kinney demands, with entire propriety, that the charges of past collusion between judges and lawyers who are still in the intimate relations of bench and bar be investigated by the Grand Jury. While the charges are absurd and defamatory on their face the fact that the paper making them is merely Judge Humphreys in disguise warrants the action which Mr. Kinney calls for and which the Bar Association ought to demand with a united voice. It is due the judicial and legal establishment of Hawaii that its record be wiped clean of the mud with which a political Judge, intent as it would appear, upon a base factional object, has defiled it.

JUDGE AND JOURNALIST.

His Honor—Ho, slave! Appear! Slave of the Sanctum—Your servant, Lord, is here.
His Honor—I note within this measly sheet of thine—or rather, mine—that of my name and excellencies high there are but items twenty-six, I spy no more. Cautif, hear! If by another morn this sheet comes out and my name does not mix (you well may fear)—in every line of type from front to rear, then let me tell you that your job is afix. Why are you hired, you whoopers of the plains, if not to tell the public of MY brains?
Slave—Obesance, Lord, my head I bow down thrice: in morrow's paper you will cut much ice; in every column, every line of type, thy noble instincts and thy judgment ripe will shine resplendent until even the babe shall gurgie lovingly the name of Abe.
His Honor—This well! Go slave unto your nightly-till. But stop and tell the hatter on Fort street, that for my head a larger hat is meet. Tell him that number nine he gave me last goes on with shoe-horn and sticks all too fast. If there's no hat that now will fit my nub, require of him to send a padded tub. Go now at once and see, wherever you go, the name of Humphreys gets the biggest show; see, if you care to reach an old age ripe, it never fails to have the blackest type!

The paramount issue with the Democrats is how to dodge the silver question.

A paper which begins by blackmailing a restaurant easily ends by faking an interview.

England opposes the dismemberment of China but what is more to the purpose China also opposes it.

The really paramount question is why did Bryan ask to have the Philippine annexation treaty ratified if annexing foreign territory makes this republic an empire?

Aguinaldo has been wounded after having been killed three times, captured twice and driven out of his country once. Meanwhile the gentleman's health seems to be all the while improving though it is not certain that he would be able to stand the shock of an adverse majority for his friend Bryan.

A paper which had no reporter at the banquet of the Bar Association presumes to criticize the report of the Journal which was represented there. How it knows anything about the affair save by hearsay, and that through an interested party, it would take more than an Arizona lawyer to find out. As is our usual custom the Advertiser took all the speeches in shorthand that it did not get in manuscript, the whole making an accurate and thorough account of the banquet proceedings. If other papers which now run mainly to large type and empty brag would collect news in the same complete and trustworthy manner they might not be compelled to give away two-thirds of their editions so as to keep up the pretence of a circulation.

The Boers are doing what they can in the guerrilla line and may be trusted to keep it up indefinitely. Guerrilla warfare is the one refuge of a people overborne by numbers and is not infrequently a successful refuge, as witness the manner in which the Catalan peasantry harassed Napoleon out of Spain and the way Aguinaldo and his ragged following are resisting the power of the United States. Where mountains predominate as in the upper Transvaal and where each guerrilla is a marksman, closely familiar with the country, fifty thousand men can be kept running hither and yon trying to guard threatened points, by an active body of one thousand. So it cannot be reasonably said that the Boer cause is yet lost. The fighting remnant may hang on until some general European war involves Great Britain, whereupon another national uprising of the Boers might easily occur.

The Daily Humphreys, which makes up in faking what it lacks in enterprise prints the following boomerang paragraph:

With its customary dishonesty and efforts to deceive the Advertiser pretended to give a correct report of the speeches made at the Bar Association dinner, and yet it suppressed every word of the insulting McClannahan wherein he directly attacked the courts. That sort of thing went in the old days, but Mr. Thurston will and it won't go now. The long since learned how they were continually being misinformed by that paper in its desire to work solely for the personal and private ends of its owner.

The Advertiser had the only report of Mr. McClannahan's speech and it came without alteration from his manuscript. If anything was omitted it is up to the Daily Humphreys to say what. The same is the case if there was anything insulting. Nobody has yet seen a shred of evidence that McClannahan used any language not included in the Advertiser's report of his genial and good-natured phrases. All we have is an iteration of vague abuse quite characteristic of a paper which George D. Gear exposes in the very act of lying openly, knowingly and with naked intent to deceive.

"Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saviors of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS
Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Governor Dole may return to Honolulu on the next Kinaw.

Paul Isenberg Sr., and Mrs. Dora Isenberg are back from Hawaii.

Mrs. Porter Boyd is the guest of Mrs. L. von Tempczyk of Makawao, Maui.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Company advertising a handsome line of slippers.

Fred T. F. Waterhouse reports having sold 1,550 worth of National Cash Registers while on Kauai.

The Alameda will arrive from San Francisco tomorrow, and the Mariposa on the 15th, is expected from the Colonies.

Do you admire handsome Flemish oak and mahogany chairs, china closets and other pretty things? See Hopp & Co.'s new stock.

J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands, returned from Hawaii on the Kinaw. He left Governor Dole at Kailua. The latter expects to return next Saturday.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, has moved into his new offices in the quarters formerly occupied by Lyle A. Dickey, Second District magistrate of Honolulu.

Nuuanu Valley was lighter last night by a heavy downpour of rain. On the plains the rainfall was better, but sufficient to turn the streets into very muddy thoroughfares.

Manager Cropp of Koloa plantation, Kauai, has been very ill with pneumonia complicated by stomach troubles, but at the last reports from the Garden Isle he was out of danger.

The Portuguese laborers who were reported by the San Francisco papers to be en route for the islands on the John G. North, are bound for the Hawaii plantation near Honolulu.

A feast was given early in the week at Kaeleakule, Hawaii, in honor of Governor Dole. The Governor will go to Hualaie from Kaeleakule and thence to the ranch of Eben Low in the Waimea district.

Oscar T. Sewall and Capt. W. D. Burnham have returned from Hilo, where they made preliminary arrangements for the sailing of the ships of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company at that port.

The report of the death of Robert Peel proves erroneous. Matthew Peel, who was also well known in the Islands died recently, but his brother is alive and well, according to letters received from him by J. P. Hayward.

Mrs. M. J. Putnam and son, Lieut. Putnam of the Sixth Infantry, are in the Hongkong Maru. Mrs. Putnam is the widow of the late Justice Putnam of the New York Supreme Court, who passed through here on his way to Manila last November, but died just before reaching Hongkong. The son, who was appointed to the army from civil life, is a great grandson of Israel Putnam of revolutionary fame.

A surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fernandez on Sunday evening by a number of friends, the occasion being the third anniversary of their marriage. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Gonsalves, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Silva, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. J. Madeira, Messrs. M. Botelho, J. A. Camara, A. P. Botelho, M. Vieira, John B. Dias, Joseph J. Dias and a number of others.

Wray Taylor and Professor Maxwell leave on the Kinaw today for Hilo. Dr. Maxwell will go to Oia and other cane locations, and make investigations for the Planters' Association. Wray Taylor's visit is primarily in the interest of the Government's forest reservations. Mr. Taylor also carries with him a large quantity of the beetle fungus to be used in killing off the Japanese beetles. In addition to these duties he will take up some election blanks for the use of the registration boards on the big island.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 18
GABLIC	AUG. 23	DORIC	AUG. 23
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11
CHINA	SEPT. 11	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 18
DORIC	SEPT. 23	COPTIC	SEPT. 23
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 23	AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 23
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GABLIC	OCT. 17
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 24
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 7
GABLIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 14

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S. S. EINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maiala, Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.
Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Haahaione and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.
Will call at Nuu, Kaupua, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kaulapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.
Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supl.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

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HOMES ON HILO LINE

Residences To be Built Probably.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS

Forest to be Turned Into Ties and Timber—Cane From Kilauea.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAA, Hawaii, August 10.—Work on the Hilo railroad is being pushed along without cessation. The telephone line of the company from Hilo to Olaa is about complete and the track has been laid for about two miles beyond this point. Superintendent Lambert thinks from present indications a train to Pahoa will be possible by October. The establishment, by him, of stage connection to the volcano and wayside villages has greatly increased the traffic on the road and at the same time is giving great satisfaction to residents and tourists. Daily, instead of semi-weekly, trips are now made and mail is delivered with a regularity that is really edifying.

A large number of property owners, in the Mountain View and mauka sections, see a possibility of establishing homes along the line now that rapid transit is assured. Formerly tourists did not reach the volcanoes until late in the evening and thus lost many of the scenic splendors of the upper drive. Now they leave Hilo at 7:30 a. m. by train and the stages of the Hilo Company land them at the end of their journey just as the echoes of the lurch bell go ringing down the caves of Kilauea.

AT OLAA STATION

Three large warehouses, two plantation, and one railroad, have been erected at this point. Lumber is on the ground for the Olaa offices, a restaurant and other necessary buildings and in a few weeks quite a village will take the place of bareness and solitude. Those outposts of civilization, churches, schools, houses and saloons have not yet been considered, but all except the last may be looked for in the early future. The arrival and departure of the trains present an enlivening scene; teams, coaches, and freight wagons from all sections, letting on hand to receive and deliver passengers and freight, with the usual contingent of wonder-struck natives, to whom the locomotive is a spell-binder.

MOVING FORESTS

The moving of the forest woods after cutting was at one time a formidable problem to be met in clearing the upper lands. A recent contract with the Hilo railroad has removed this element of consideration. Contracts have been completed under which the major portion of the immense Ohia logs will be converted into railroad ties, bridges and heavy timbers, and such are acceptable delivered. It is estimated that over 100,000 ties will be the output. That not suitable for ties will either go into the market, but more probably be reserved for mill purposes. At any rate none will be wasted and all now has at added value and will form a large item in the plantation assets.

CANE FROM KILAUEA

Peter Lee, at the Half-Way House, on his tract of thirty acres is cutting cane for seed purposes which runs 60% tons to the acre, equal to a capacity of seven tons of sugar. The cane is there in full view, was weighed by Assessor H. J. Lyman and Peter wants to know where in the islands it can be beat? It must be borne in mind that this cane is only one year old and experts are asking what it will yield when at maturity? Close estimates place the probable output at ten tons and over. The land is surrounded by and is a portion of the same soil as that of the middle Olaa district, from which like results are considered a foregone conclusion. As fast as cut this cane finds its home on the land of the "Big Plantation."

CONDUCTOR RICHARDSON

The Hilo Railroad Company has secured as conductor on its line C. W. Richardson. Mr. Richardson, although not an old man, has been railroaded long enough to be classed as a veteran. His field of employment was principally on the more westerly lines of the Mainland and he is as full of border reminiscences as he is of the work of his craft. Another important accession to Superintendent Lambert's staff is A. L. Williams, as freight manager. This gentleman was for nearly twenty years with the "Southern Pacific of California." He is never "over" on "shorts" and "bad order" is distress to him.

HAWAII NOTES

O. T. Shyman, of Mountain View, is making extensive shipments of hides now that transportation rates have become within the reach of others than mill lionaires. Hackmen at whose mercy tourists have been, and under whom residents were in a perpetual reign of terror, have joined the anti-railroad calamity howlers. One can ride from Hilo to Olaa now, have something left to lunch on, and also know just when and where his journey ends.

Potatoes and onions are just now commanding fancy prices and beef and mutton are, to many, out of sight. The sporting element, which seems to have the heart of Hilo just now, prizes some who have a special facility for knowing just where the opium vine grows. Several of these "dope fiends" have been prospecting Olaa, but kept well off, having received an intimation that the managerial eye was open.

Good night rains warm, pleasant days. This is the standard here now and has been for weeks. The Olaa "squatter" is entitled to commendation anyhow. He is going right along improving his location and expressing an abiding faith in the justice of his Uncle Sam's rule. He says nothing but the word "being sued."

The Santiago and Roderick Dhu, just leaving, had heavy cargoes for Olaa and the railroad, and the Falls of Clyde, now coming in, will keep the trains moving this way right along. Several of the Olaa employees have invested in land at Pahoa and are planning to build homes there in consequence of the railroad extension. They speak highly of the district as a home district, with distinct agricultural requisites. The most prominent are Peter McRae, Ed. Soper, F. J. Williams and J. F. Armstrong, all men of family.

A gang of men has been at work on the Puna road, from the volcano junction, out as far as Waipahoehoe, and it is now of the boulevard type to that point. Mr. Hambly, makai of Mountain View on the Canney road, has disposed of his tract of 60 acres, 25 of which are planted to the Olaa company. It is now cane land and was specially selected by the seller, who is reputed an expert in such matters. Rogers Brothers have contracts for roof and railroad painting in and around Olaa. Henry Gerlach, the Blacksmith of Olaa, has been high unto death with pneumonia, but he is now recovering. A drug store is the latest addition to the mercantile interest of Olaa town. DAN D. PENN

MUSICAL AT EWA.

Pleasant Gathering at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Benton

The manager's residence at Ewa plantation was the scene of a gay gathering on Saturday evening, when Mrs. Benton, the popular hostess, introduced something of an innovation in Ewa social functions in the way of a delightful musical.

The local talent was augmented by some of the best from Honolulu—Miss Cornelia B. Hyde, Miss Carrie Castle, Miss Maud Kinney and others assisting. Following is the program as rendered:

1. Duet, Piano and Violin. Miss Castle and Miss Kinney.
2. Vocal Solo, "Tell Me," Stults.
3. Piano Solo, (a) Prelude in G, Chopin; (b) "Butterfly," Grieg.
4. Duet, Piano and Violin. Miss Hyde and Miss Kinney.
5. Soprano and Alto Duet, "See the Pale Moon," Campana.
6. Baritone Solo, "The Bridge," Miss Lindsay.
7. Solo, "The Rose," Mr. Geo. F. Benton.
8. "Eagle Rock," Mr. O. Dowda.
9. Piano Solo, Selected, Grobe.
10. Duet, Piano and Mandolin. Mrs. A. C. McKeever.
11. Vocal Solo, selected, Mrs. Miss Davis.
12. Solo, (a) "The Rosary," Nevins; (b) "The Four-Leaf Clover," Combs.
13. Piano Solo, Paderewski's "Minuet."
14. Piano and Violin Duet. Misses Castle and Kinney.
15. Vocal Solo. Mr. D. B. Murdoch.

The spacious double parlors and reception room were thrown into one for the occasion, and were tastefully decorated with date palms, ferns and sprays of delicate greenery. The entire program was carried out in a most successful manner. Encores were frequent and met graceful response. At the conclusion of the program refreshments were served in the shape of delicious ices and cake.

The musical force of Ewa has had valuable acquisitions recently in the persons of Dr. Davis and Mrs. A. C. McKeever, late of Kansas City, and it is hoped this will be the initial number of a series of like pleasant gatherings.

THE BABY'S CHRISTENING.

Daughter of Rev. T. Gomi, of Kula, Baptized with Ceremony.

(Special Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—The christening of the baby daughter of Rev. T. Gomi was celebrated in a festive manner at Ompoko, Kula, on the 6th. Anglo-Saxons or Hawaiians in Hawaii and elsewhere, with a simple ceremony at the church, but Orientals, be they Christians or pagans, invite their many friends to the function and entertain them after their best manner. Mr. Gomi being the most prominent Japanese resident of Kula, had many friends to invite, so about 150 people were present at the ceremony and enjoyed the hour. Rev. Kihara of Honolulu and Rev. Taji of Pala officiated.

A Birthday Party.

(Special Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—The second birthday of Dorothy Colville Lindsay was celebrated by a children's party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, of Pala, on the 4th. The laral was gayly adorned with American flags and bunting, and the long, low kindergarten tables used for the date spread presented a pretty sight decorated with potted plants and with sprays of maiden-hair ferns strewn here and there. The color scheme of the decorations and vases as well as green and white. The children who enjoyed the afternoon were Dorothy Lindsay, Olive Lindsay, Emily Cook, Margaret Lindsay, Myrtle Taylor, Bertram Allen, Leslie Baldwin, and Hollis Hardy.

THEY WANT A PREACHER

One Charm Lacking to Wailuku.

CRY FOR SUNDAY SERVICES

Town's Sleepiness Accentuated by the Empty Pulpit in the Foreign Church.

WAILUKU, Maui, Aug. 11.—The News says. Wailuku has the reputation of being rather a hard little town, and the mud wasps that reign undisputed on the walls and ceilings of the deserted Foreign church are evidence in the case. But for all that, the Wailuku people are very much like other folks, and when on last Sunday night, a stray itinerant wandered into Wailuku and announced that there would be service at the church he was greeted with a congregation which was eminently respectable both in size and quality. And if such a sermon as was preached were guaranteed to the Wailuku people every Sunday night, one charm would be added to the town which it now sadly lacks.

WAILUKU AWAKING.

It seems a constant source of surprise to visitors to Wailuku for the first time, especially to those who live in other portions of the Islands, that we have so delightful a climate and so beautiful a site for a town, with so little of life and "go" to us. It is true that Wailuku has been in a state of hibernation for some years, but that time is at an end, and the towns people are now beginning to wake up and make a beautiful little city of Wailuku.

KAHULUI'S UPBUILDING.

It seems a mistake that Kahului is not thrown wide open to the proper classes of mechanics and tradesmen, and that such are not encouraged to come and take long leases of desirable business lots. The theory of the present management at Kahului to build and own and run the town themselves may be a good one, and they seem to be going to work about it with plenty of vim and energy, but would it not make more business for the railroad company, if outsiders were invited to come in and help to build up the town?

ENGLISH ON MAUI

Although the law require all proceedings in the court to be conducted in the English language, yet as a matter of fact, on the island of Maui, only a very small per cent of those who go or are brought to court can speak or understand English, even as she is spoken on Maui. Interpreters fees will long be a heavy tax, and an unavoidable one. In this connection the circuit court of Maui and the district court of Wailuku should be provided with a good interpreter.

MAUI MINUTES.

Manager Tutthill of Gregg & Co.'s cane-car plant at Kahului is turning out about 25 cars per day, and will complete his contract for 900 cars in about six weeks. Two hundred of the cars have already been completed, of which 50 were shipped to Kihel on Wednesday.

On Tuesday next, the new Tax Appeal Court of the 2nd Judicial Circuit will hold its first session at Lahaina court house, in the matter of the Pioneer Mill Co.'s taxes. This court consists of Judge McKay, president, Charles Copp and Wm. L. Decote.

Wm. King has resigned his post as deputy sheriff at Makawao, and has established himself as a carpenter and wheelwright in Wailuku, in the shop

recently occupied by his father, the late J. L. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansen of Spreckelsville lost their babe on Sunday last. It was interred at Wailuku Cemetery on Monday afternoon.

The pipe line of the Wailuku & Kahului Water Works is now being extended up Iao Valley to tap the water right purchased from Judge J. W. Kaula.

Capt. L. Ahlborn, manager of Pioneer Plantation visited the county seat last Monday.

Wailuku is blushing rosy red at the compliments paid to her delightful climate by sizzling denizens of Honolulu now visiting Maui.

Capt. Safer of the Wailuku police made a couple of neat captures of Japanese liquor sellers at Spreckelsville on last Saturday night.

BIG RECEPTION TO A. N. KEPOIKAI

The Republican Delegate was Welcomed at Wailuku

WAILUKU, Maui, Aug. 11.—The News says. At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a large gathering of the political and personal friends of the Hon. A. N. Kepoikai met at the Windsor hotel, Wailuku, and accorded him a hearty welcome home from his trip to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia.

This pleasant event was a hastily improvised one, consequently several who wished to participate were unfortunately unable to do so through business engagements. After a neatly worded address of welcome by Mr. James M. Thomas, well calculated to gladden the heart of the guest of honor, an elaborate breakfast was served. The Judge was then called upon, and responded in a happy strain, first thanking his Republican friends for the cordial welcome tendered to him. He then drifted into an interesting reminiscence account of his journey. He stated that everyone seemed to unite in giving the Hawaiian delegates a good time. He spoke with enthusiasm of his reception at the White House by President McKinley, and sketched many other interesting events of his trip.

After the Judge closed his address, which was received with enthusiastic applause, toasts were proposed and eloquently responded to by Judge McKay, Jas. T. Taylor, W. G. Robinson, James Thomas, J. M. Kaneakua, J. N. K. Keola and Judge S. E. Kaulaika of Waialea.

Three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for President McKinley and the success of the Republican party closed this most enjoyable affair.

DR. STUBBS LEAVES FRIDAY.

The Eminent Agriculturist Goes to Washington.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs expects to conclude his work in the Islands this week and will probably sail for the States on the Albatross on Friday. This evening the Planters' Association will entertain Dr. Stubbs at the home of F. A. Schaefer and tomorrow he will go to the country place of Paul Isenberg at Waialea accompanied by Prof. Koebel, the entomologist.

Dr. Stubbs has spent a busy fortnight in the Islands and he hopes to finish his work here so that he may render a complete report to the authorities at Washington, in reference to the establishment of an experimental station here. While Dr. Stubbs has not visited any of the other Islands he has completely covered the island of Oahu very carefully, having visited all of the important plantations with some of the agricultural experts of the city.

On Saturday Dr. Stubbs visited the fish market, the pot works and later accompanied by Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, he visited S. M. Damon's beautiful place at Moana Iua. Yesterday Dr. Stubbs received callers at the Hawaiian hotel.

Mrs. J. P. Cooke and three children are at Hailu, Maui. They will soon go to Olanda House.



Chills

Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole troubles settle in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough. There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on. Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

WAILUKU CONCERT A GREAT SUCCESS

Over Two Hundred Dollars Raised For the Church.

The concert given Saturday at Wailuku for the Wailuku church was a huge success. The program was splendidly arranged, both English and Hawaiian vocal selections being rendered. Every number was encored and the evening's entertainment passed off enthusiastically. Over one hundred persons from Honolulu attended and altogether there were nearly 500 people present. The hall in which the concert was given was crowded to its utmost. A large party came over from Lahaina and Wailuku was widely represented. Col. Curtis Iaukea and daughter, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, the Haleiwa and Kaala glee clubs and the other principals received ovations at each appearance. The amount realized from sales of tickets was \$191.65. A Hawaiian lady donated \$35 in addition, swelling the receipts to a grand total of \$226.65. The following is the program:

Part I.

Piano Solo—March—"On to the Battle"—Lorna Iaukea.
Song and Chorus—"Kilauea"—Haleiwa Glee Club.
Trio—"Evening"—Misses Desha, Aholo and Robinson.
Solo—"Open Thy Lattice"—Wm. Cuelho.
Instrumental Selection—Ernest Kaala's Orchestra.
Song—"Flight of Ages"—Annis Montague Turner.
Duet—"Pua Gadina"—Lorna and Col. Iaukea.
Song and Chorus—"Lipilipo ka Wai o Punaluu"—S. S. Kekaula.
Song—"Alice, Where Art Thou"—Miss Desha.

Part II.

Instrumental Selection—Ernest Kaala's Orchestra.
Chorus—"Kulu-kulu"—Mill Glee Club.
Song—"The Song That Touched My Heart"—Miss Poepeo.
Quartet—"Dillingham"—Annis Montague Turner.
Ballad—"Then You'll Remember Me"—Col. Iaukea.
Song and Chorus—"I ka Hoomaumu a Hoomaumu"—Sam Kekaula.
Medley—"Hawaiian Airs"—W. J. Coelho & Hawaiian Choral Society.
Hawaiian Anthem—Hawaii Pono!

NEW YACHT MADE HERE

"Prince" David's V-ke A Beauty.

TO BE LAUNCHED SOON

Builder Walker Will Aim at Creation of an Island Type of Boat.

Charles D. Walker, the well-known local boat builder, is constructing for Prince David a yacht which if appearances go for anything will when completed create a big sensation in local yachting circles.

"Prince" David is nothing if not a sportsman, and it is his creed in matters of sport to patronize home industry as much as possible. He possesses today perhaps the finest stable of race horses in the Islands and he has recently imported, at great expense, some valuable stallions in order that he may in the course of a few years, be represented at the local race meetings by horses which are in every respect Hawaiian bred. This is the Prince's sportsmanlike ambition.

In yachting matters "Prince" David takes a similar stand. He wants to win races but he would rather win them with a craft designed and constructed in Hawaii. This is the "Prince's" opinion, is the summum bonum of sport. He says that any yachtsman with a big enough bank-roll can send abroad and obtain a boat with which he can sweep the local racing board, but that such a method of procedure rather discourages than encourages local enterprises and puts a damper, besides, on the ambitions of local yachtsmen.

Bearing in mind these points "Prince" David has placed the order for his new boat with a local man, who in the past have had but little opportunity to show what they can do in the matter of constructing a craft that shall win races against all competitors.

The name of this newest addition to the racing fleet will be the V-ke. Construction on her was commenced three months ago and it is expected that she will be ready for launching in a couple of weeks.

The V-ke is a new type of boat of original design and will combine cruising qualities with the ability to go fast. To her, her owner thinks, he has solved the problem of an ideal boat for Hawaiian waters. According to the present system of rating, she will be classed as a third-class craft.

The following are the dimensions of the V-ke: Length over all, 23 feet 3 inches; beam, 8 feet; draught, 4 feet 8 inches with 1.1 water-line, 13 feet 9 inches. She will carry in mainmast and jib 475 square feet of canvas. Her ballast will be partly live.

A fin keel is attached with a bulb of lead at the bottom weighing 550 pounds. The boat is so constructed that a centerboard can be fitted to her if desired.

The keel, stem, stern posts and frame are of American white oak, the planking of spruce, decks of white pine, comings of ash and trimmings of Spanish cedar and teak.

She is copper fastened throughout. Her cockpit is seated for nine persons and is fitted with bronze seats such as are used in railroad carriages.

There is a sleeping accommodation in the cabin for two persons, the bunks being 6 feet 6 inches long by 32 inches wide. Among other modern conveniences which go so far towards making an ocean cruise the same of pleasure is included a refrigerator and water tank. There is also ample locker room for stowing away the hundred and one articles incidental to an enjoyable sea trip.

Many of the metal fittings are inventions of Mr. Charles D. Walker and are new to these waters. The chain plate and seal for the back stays is combined in one piece. The jib hanks can be hooked or unhooked under the jib stay by a turn of the wrist which arrangement is a great saving of time and trouble over the system at present in vogue whereby the jib hanks has to be lashed to the sail.

The mast is a cedar spar and the gaff and boom are of spruce. The decks are composed of narrow strips of pine steam bent and nailed with the sides of the boat. The fastenings throughout are brass screws with leads countersink and plugged, making a smooth finish.

Her bow will be artistically carved and inlaid with gold leaf, as well as the name on her stern, making an exceedingly handsome effect. All her blocks are of patent sheaves; her rope is an extra fine quality of Manila hemp.

The V-ke will be painted white and her bottom copper painted. The decks will be finished in oil and all the hard woods used in her construction will be finished in varnish. The cabin and cockpit will be finished in varnish and the metal work throughout will be of polished brass.

The V-ke is an improved edition of the Leana and her designer and constructor says that when completed and set afloat a boat as money can buy. For the sake of the good sportsman who owns her local yachtsmen without a single exception will be delighted if the V-ke comes in to the most sanguine expectation of her builders.

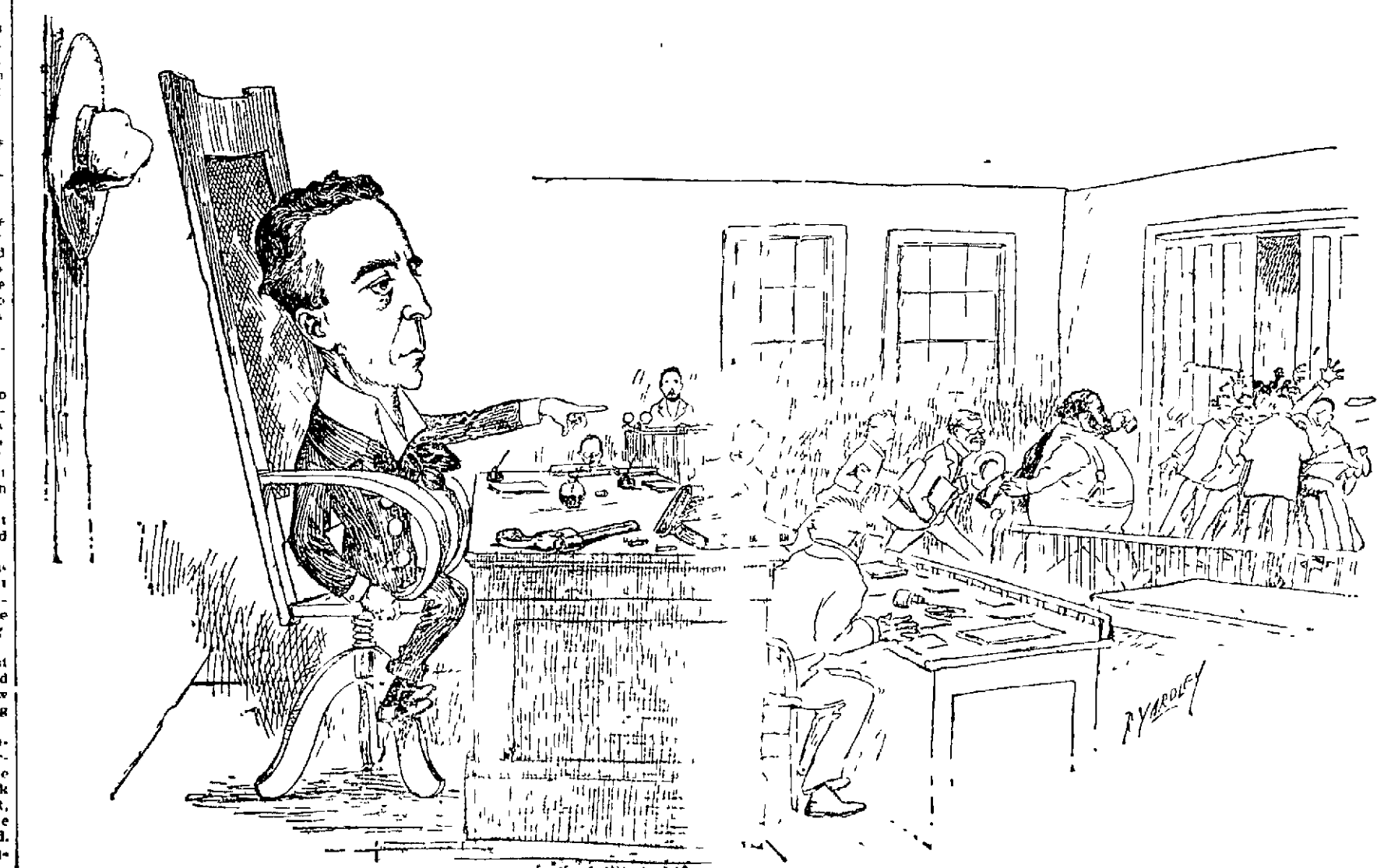
DIRECTOR'S VISIT WAILUKU.

The Mill Will Begin to Grind This Week.

Grinding will begin this week at the new mill at Wailuku plantation. On Saturday the directors of the plantation under the direction of Manager Goodale paid a visit to the property, going down the road in a special car. They made a close inspection of the whole plantation and went through the mill. It was turned over for their benefit and they were all much pleased with it.

The delay in the completion of the mill was due to the late arrival of some of the machinery. It is thought that the cane may have deteriorated during the period while it was standing awaiting the mill, but that will not be known until the mill begins to grind.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH



A RIOT AT PAPAALO

Head Luna Shore Badly Hurt.

ATTACKED BY JAPANESE

Tried to Drive Out Strikers and is Jumped on by a Mysterious Mob.

HILO, Hawaii, August 11.—The Hilo papers have the following: A serious riot at Papaaloa on Tuesday of this week resulted in a narrow escape of the head luna, Mr. Harry Shore, and one of the under lunas, from a mob of about forty infuriated Japanese, who refused either to go to work or get out of their camp, when they were given the choice by the overseer. The latter then called upon the under luna, and they started in to clean the strikers out of the camps, but while they were going from camp to camp the Japanese were collecting their forces, and as they entered one of the last camps the Japs came at them in an angry mob. They cornered Mr. Shore and his assistant and commenced to assault them with hoe handles, hoes, and any weapon they could lay their hands upon.

The two white men fought desperately, and after a very hot struggle they got away, the luna without a scratch, but Mr. Shore badly cut on the head and back. He received in the three cuts upon the head, one being very serious. Sheriff Swain was telephoned for, and on his arrival at Papaaloa swore in a few natives and whites as special police and advanced to the camp. In the meantime the under luna had made for home and gotten a rifle. The doctor had also arrived and having fixed up Shore's wounds had gone to the camp to see if any Japs were in need of medical aid. The luna not knowing of this, or of the approach of Deputy Sheriff Swain, fired his rifle outside the house where the Japs were, at which most of them fled for their lives, dashing through the doors and windows and making for the cane. The doctor took refuge under a bed.

Thus, unfortunately, a considerable number of the rioters escaped, though Mr. Swain and his force arrived just about this time and succeeded in capturing twenty-one, who were promptly judged and held for trial, to take place as soon as Overseer Shore should be well enough to appear in court.

SWINE IN HILO.

The Tribune has been informed on what seems a good authority that the Board of Health regulations relative to the keeping of swine within the city limits is a dead letter for the most part, and that the animal which made Chicago famous is tenderly received in the tabbits of the swill barrel and allowed to breed microbes under the very shadow of the halls of justice and even in the backyards of officials themselves. While the police are raiding "blind pigs" they might also take a little time to raid those that are not blind, and if they happen to find them on their own premises, so much the better.

A RANCH OF THEIR OWN.

J. R. Wilson will make a trip to the Coast in the near future, probably leaving about the first of next month with Mr. Rooker. These gentlemen go for the purpose of purchasing and stocking a big ranch and will henceforth raise their own stock for export to Hawaii and elsewhere instead of "buying and dividing" profits with the rancher. This view of the rapid decrease in quantity of live stock available and the rapidly rising prices.

HILO PERSONALS.

The Santiago sailed on Thursday morning for San Francisco with a full cargo of sugar and the following passengers: Mrs. A. B. Loeberstein, Misses Loeberstein (2), Mrs. Pomroy and son, E. B. Shaw, Henry Fittore, L. D. Canario, H. J. McCannan, R. R. Berge, W. C. Coughy. The Foreign School is undergoing extensive repairs to be ready for the opening of the fall term. Mr. McCloskey, the principal, declares there will be no more ophthalmic troubles, as the system of lighting is being completely renovated according to most approved authorities.

Oscar T. Sewall and Captain W. G. Burnham are in Hilo with a view to investigating the harbor and ascertaining the requirements necessary for making Hilo a port of call for the New York steamers.

There was a swell dance at Pauhanu plantation boarding-house last Saturday night at which about fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. The wives and sisters of the employees were the guests of honor and the evening closed delightfully spent.

The Supreme Court filed a decision in the case of Bohnenbeck vs. Zimmerman of Hawaii, bill to cancel a deed, reversing the decision of the District Judge of that island and referring the matter back to Judge Little with instructions to present a decree in accordance with the cross-bill and for such other action as he may deem proper.

Honolulu needs a thick blanket even all the warm weather. Hilo has a lot of her own, when a thermometer at Wai'anae street registers 34 degrees at 6 p. m.

Mr. Brown, chief engineer of the Hilo railroad, returned by the Martha Davis from a business trip to the Coast.

F. M. Wakefield is at present residing in Papaaloa, looking after the interests of the Koolau-Hilo Railroad Company.

Mrs. C. A. Galbreath has just received the sad news of the death of her sister, Mrs. W. P. Portwood of Terrell, Texas.

Two of the normal instructors have already been appointed. They are S. K. Linn and Chas. Baldwin, both of Maui. One of the other two will be from Hawaii. The instructors will complete one tour of their respective islands and will then interchange.

Pine Not Remitted.

The Treasury Department has rendered a decision upholding the action of Collector of the Port Stackable in fining the steamship Coptic \$200.00 for landing H. P. Baldwin at Honolulu. The fine was under the law against foreign vessels doing a coast-

ing trade in the United States and after fining the vessel Mr. Stackable laid the matter before the authorities at Washington. Yesterday he received a communication from the Treasury Department stating that the fine would not be remitted, as had been hoped by those who had to pay it.

Trouble on the Yang Tse.

SHANGHAI, July 31.—We are informed that H. E. Chang Chihlung states that he doubts if he can restrain his troops another ten days. The breach blocks have been taken out of the guns at Wu-Chang, which command Hankow, and thrown into the river. Relinquishments of guns, as well as 3,000 troops have been sent to the forts at Kiangyin. Grave fears are entertained that attempts will be made in a few days' time to lay down torpedoes in the Yangtze.

NORMA ASHORE.

Again the Little Hoodoo is Heard From.

The little Island schooner Norma, true to her hoodoo reputation, is reported on the reef at Koolau on the other side of this Island. Early yesterday morning she went ashore and the fact was shortly afterwards announced by telephone. Waterfronters looked wise and said it was about time she was on a reef again, or lost or swallowed by a whale, or something. Of course, she will get off, at least that is what the old salts say. Efforts are now being made to get her in deep water, and she may be soon looked for, pumping her way into Honolulu harbor. The Norma left here on Friday—hoodooes generally sail on Friday—with a cargo for the other side of the Island. It may of course prove to be her last voyage, but her admirers say not.

BUSY DAYS AT LAHAINA

Pioneer Plantation's Activities.

MORE TRACK TO BE LAID

Paia Will Have Ten Miles of Road to Fields at Kailua—New Depot Building.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—Pioneer plantation is about to have laid twenty miles more of railroad track, running from Lahaina near the sea to Kaanapali, thence mauka and back to Lahaina. The line of course will have quite a number of branches and will be used to convey sugar cane to the mill. The survey of the road has already been made and about one mile has been properly staked off. Messrs. Hugh Howell and John Wilson have the contract to build the railroad.

Mr. Howell arrived on the 4th in Lahaina to superintend the work. Wilson is of the firm of Whitehouse and Wilson, and Howell has been employed as government surveyor at Hana. The Pioneer plantation is a very large sugar estate and is constantly increasing its cultivated area. The land half way to Olovala, from the sea to about 20 feet elevation.

It is stated that the intention is to plant close up to the Olovala boundary, and also to put under cultivation that very dry and seemingly most barren stretch of country now unplanted between Lahaina and Olovala. When all this shall be accomplished, the adjective immense can be most fittingly applied to the territory of Pioneer plantation. The case of Maunuel, Lanai, and of the American Sugar Company, Molokai is to be ground at Lahaina. Next week Paia plantation will begin the erection of a new office. The building will stand on the site of the present office structure and will include a new store twenty-six by thirty feet, a post office room, a spacious office, and the manager's private office. The store, the post office and the plantation company's office will all front the street and will have a veranda. The store will be adjacent to and will run parallel with the old store building which has grown too small for the amount of business transacted.

By the first of 1901 Paia plantation will have a railroad engine and will lay ten miles of track to their fields at Kailua in Makawao mauka of the Spreckelsville lands. Kahului Railroad Company will put up a temporary depot at Paia on the site of the one recently destroyed by fire. The building will be used to store the present sugar-crop. After this crop is taken off a permanent depot will be constructed near the Paia mill and the road extended to Hamakunipoko. To make the proposed change of depots and tracks now would involve too much labor and expense.

Tonight at Paia Hall a concert will be given in aid of Paia native church. The following persons will take part: Misses L. S. Shaw, Kamakaha, Kalamo, Lilian Pitt, A. K. Kikipe, Margaret R. Nape and Samuel Kamakaha, the latter of whom is a Hawaiian band.

NEVER KNOWN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY TO FAIL.

Rev. J. M. Yingling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time" for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

News comes from Lynn, Mass., that one of the prominent shoe manufacturers of that city, Henry Hill, is on his way to Honolulu, for the purpose of looking up plans for a large shoe factory in the Islands.

THE BAR ON THE BENCH

Lawyers Address Judge Humphreys.

FRICITION BETWEEN THEM

Attorneys Voice Their Feelings as to Arrangement of the Calendar.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

It was evident from a little incident which occurred in the Circuit Court yesterday that the bar and the bench of the city are not on an excellent terms as might have been expected considering that the new judge took his seat but a few short weeks ago. Judge Humphreys had just concluded a long oral decision in which he declined to re-instate certain cases on the court calendar and had taken up the matter of the jury cases.

W. O. Smith started the ball by saying that he desired to see good feeling between the bar and the bench of Hawaii. He thought that the members of the bar were not to blame for the crowded condition of the calendar, for there had been many causes for the delay in litigation. There had been periods when there had been many changes in the bench and again terms were single cases had occupied almost the entire term while of late the plague visitation had interfered with the disposition of cases that had been pending, owing to the quarantining of the city.

George Davis agreed with the court that the court calendar was much congested and said that in the past there had been much partiality in assigning cases before their regular place on the calendar.

S. M. Ballou then asked for a ruling on the question of whether when one member of a firm of attorneys was occupied in one court room and a case came up in another court, that case would be dismissed for non-appearance of the attorney. He asked also if when an attorney was engaged in the trial of a case in one court and another case came up in which the same firm was engaged and of which the attorney mentioned had particular knowledge, that case might not be postponed until the member of the firm who had prepared it could give it his attention.

Judge Humphreys said that law firms should not take more cases than they were able to handle or should engage additional help. He could not accept such excuses for failure to attend.

Thereat W. A. Kinney arose and announced that while heretofore, by arrangement between the court and counsel, it had been the custom of the courts to have cases assigned to the assistant judge so as to expedite business, he should hereafter contest the right of the presiding judge to assign any case for the consideration of the assistant that should be properly before the presiding judge.

"It was formerly a matter of mutual accommodation between the court and counsel," Mr. Kinney continued, "but that was when the relations between the members of the bar and the bench were different from what they are today in Hawaii. It was made a matter of custom, so that business might be dispatched, but now in view of the ruling of the court I shall have to insist upon having all cases properly before your honor tried by him instead of the assistant judge."

"It was intended, Mr. Kinney," said Judge Humphreys, "when the court made the ruling referred to that it should apply to jury-waived cases only, and an exception may be made I think in favor of the jury cases."

The calling of the calendar went on and presently the numerous insurance cases, arising out of the Chinatown fires were reached and Judge Humphreys was about to divide them between Judge Silliman and himself when L. A. Thurston arose to protest.

"I represent a partnership," he said, "and as some of these cases are to be tried with a jury and some without I shall have to ask that they all be assigned to the presiding judge, in view of the ruling of the court on this matter."

Judge Humphreys said that circumstances altered cases and he thought that an assignment of the cases could be made that would be satisfactory to all parties.

In ruling on the matter of the re-instatement of the Koolau cases Judge Humphreys spoke at much length on the congested state of the court calendar. A great many of these cases, he said, had been on the calendar for several years. Most of them, or a great many of them were wherein the defendant had appealed from the decision of the District Court, trusting so to delay that they might avoid payment. Some of them were six years old, and one of a small amount was begun in 1891. He did not wish the courts of Hawaii to become a place where delay might defeat justice. He overruled the motion for the re-instatement of the cases.

The calling of the calendar was then resumed and a large number of cases were disposed of, relieving the calendar of upwards of sixty cases with which it was numbered.

DESKY-LARK CASE DECIDED.

Judge Humphreys yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Charles S. Desky vs. Mrs. Thomas Lark giving judgment for \$100 and costs.

On the 5th of August, Judge Humphreys says, "this court dismissed a case under a misapprehension of facts. The order of dismissal had not been entered upon the minutes, had not been signed by the judge and still remained

it is called at common law, in 'the best of the judge,' and it was perfectly proper for him to reinstate the case."

The case was one for damages for injuries to the plaintiff's property and judgment was given for the full amount. J. A. Magoon represented the plaintiff and George A. Davis the defendant.

BECOME CITIZENS.

Judge Estee held a brief session of the Federal Courts yesterday at which he granted naturalization papers to several applicants. They were: Alexander P. Linder of Norway, Joe B. Linder of England, H. Bergersen of Norway, George E. Thompson of England and Wm. C. Roe of England.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Estate of C. H. Norton, will probated. W. E. Burnett appointed administrator with the will annexed.

Estate of C. F. Wall, final account of administrator referred to W. E. Thompson as master.

Estate of Kealakai, accounts of administrator approved.

Estate of Dowsett minors, accounts of administrator referred to P. D. Kelett as master.

Estate of J. Fisher, accounts of administrator approved.

COURT ORDERS.

H. R. Hitchcock vs. M. Andrade, discontinued.

Olds vs. Magoon, settled.

Kam Pung vs. Kam Hoy, to be tried in vacation.

Julia Oponui vs. L. K. Tualhi, dismissed.

Burgess vs. Kolomoku, appeal withdrawn.

J. A. Paty vs. Oahu Railway Company, to be tried in vacation.

Kapiolani Estate cases, put over to next term.

DR. STUBBS'S MISSION.

What Department of Agriculture Says Officially of It.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—In the act making appropriations for the United States Department of Agriculture for the present fiscal year Congress provided for the inauguration of experiment stations in the islands of Hawaii and Porto Rico. In accordance with this provision, the Department has taken preliminary steps to determine the best plan of operation in each case and the subjects which are in most need of immediate attention.

The work has been placed in charge of the Office of Experiment Stations, and the following information in relation to the action taken by that office is from Experiment Station Record, Vol. XII, No. 1, soon to be issued.

Dr. W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Experiment Stations, will make the preliminary survey of the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands. He will sail for Hawaii about the middle of July and will spend the month of August in the Islands. The conditions there differ from those of Porto Rico, as a station for experiments in sugar production has been maintained by private beneficence for a number of years. The lines in which investigation is most needed, the possibility of greater diversification of agriculture, the expense of the work, and the means of disseminating information will be carefully inquired into. This will probably prove a suitable field for investigations on the use and economy of water in irrigation, since, according to reliable reports, in no other place is so much money expended for pumping water for irrigation. Some pumps are said to be raising 30,000,000 gallons of water per day from a depth of 500 feet and the expense of irrigating in some cases reaches as high as \$125 per acre annually.

DUNREGGAN ATTACHED.

Spreckel's Tugboat Company Want Twenty Thousand Dollars.

Yesterday afternoon the British bark Dunreggan was attached for \$20,000 by the Spreckels Tugboat Company, that being the figure set as compensation for the saving of the bark from destruction on the Diamond Head reef. A notice to this effect is posted on the Dunreggan's mainmast, and that vessel cannot unload without permission of the libellants. It is likely that the bark will move to the quarantine wharf today, where she will be allowed to discharge. The Young Brothers now have a gasoline pumping plant aboard, and are keeping her pretty dry.

PLAGUE AT OSAKA.

Fifty Cases and Epidemic Narrowly Averted.

YOKOHAMA, July 25.—Since the reappearance of the plague at Osaka on the 5th of April last, fifty cases have been reported, and at one time it threatened to assume epidemic proportions. The disease is now considered to have disappeared altogether, no fresh case having been reported since the 1st inst. According to Osaka Asahi, most of the dead rats, which were daily collected from the rat boxes in the city between April and May last, were found to contain plague bacilli, and it was feared that the malady was already rampant through the whole city. The dead rats collected from the boxes of the city averaged about 1,200 daily, in none of them, it is stated, were found to contain the bacilli.

Child Killed at Wai'anae.

At Wai'anae, on Friday, the 5:30 passenger train struck a Chinese woman who was walking along the side of the track carrying her baby on her back and the child was killed. The woman was carrying two pails of water on a stick over her shoulder, and as the train approached whistling and ringing the bell the woman paid no attention and one of the cars struck the pail, knocking the woman down violently. The train was stopped immediately and the trainmen ran back and picked the woman up. She was not badly hurt but the child's skull was fractured and it lived but a short time.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

C. J. Campbell has gone to Kaula for the purpose of canvassing it in the interests of the Democratic party.

MAKAWAO LITERATEURS.

The August Meeting was Held at the Baldwin Residence.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—The August meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakua on the evening of the 8th. Showery weather made the attendance somewhat smaller than is customary. The following program elicited much interest and applause:

1. Selections on the gramophone.
2. Piano Solo, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.
3. Farce, "Uncle's Will." The characters of the drama were—Florence Marigold, Miss Eva Smith; Charles Cashmore, Mr. W. O. Aiken; Mr. Barker, Mr. W. S. Nichol.

The little play was exceedingly well rendered and heartily enjoyed by the audience.

Last evening, the 10th, the Makawao Debating Club discussed the following subject in the Pala church parlors: "Resolved, That the President and Senate of the United States ought to be elected by popular vote." Mr. D. C. Lindsay and Mr. W. F. McConkey, in the affirmative, won by argument over Messrs. R. F. Engle and W. O. Aiken, in the negative. The next subject for debate is, "Resolved, That William McKinley should be chosen the next President of the United States." Weather—Showery.

POLO AT PAIA.

Von Tempky's Team Wins From Frank Baldwin's Aggregation.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, August 11.—An exciting game of polo was played on Saturday afternoon, the 11th, at the Sunnyside grounds, Paia. Von Tempky's side won after four fierce plays of 10 minutes each with five-minute intervals for changing ponies. During the first two innings neither side scored. It was a hooking match near the center of the field. The long grass retarded the ball and made the playing "slow." During the third inning Von Tempky's players made two touch-downs, which made the score 2 to 0. During the fourth play Frank Baldwin's side made a touch down and the final score stood 2 to 1 against Baldwin's team.

The following were the players: L. von Tempky, captain; D. C. Lindsay, W. O. Aiken, D. T. Fleming and Henry Damon; F. F. Baldwin, captain; S. E. Kalama, W. D. Baldwin, Fred C. Baldwin and Frank Alexander. The presence of a number of the fair sex as spectators spurred the players to their best efforts.

Paris Exposition Awards.

The fine showing of American manufactures at the Paris Exposition this year is likely to win a number of awards from the international juries selected to pass upon the exhibits. According to section 88 of the general regulations governing the Exposition, the French Government will grant the following awards: 1st, The Grand Prix, sometimes called the Diploma of Honor, which is granted for exceptional merit only; 2nd, Gold Medal; 3rd, Silver Medal; 4th, Bronze Medal; 5th, Honorable Mention.

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Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

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CHINA HAS VAST ARMY

Equipped With Modern Arms.

HAS PLENTY OF MAUSERS

A. H. Butler, of San Francisco,
Says a Million Men Will
Be Needed.

Every traveler who comes from the Orient tells the same story of the great preparations which the Chinese have been making for war. In the past few years, but none has spoken more emphatically on the subject than A. H. Butler, president of the California and Oriental Steamship Company, who arrived on the steamer Thyra yesterday from the East bound for San Francisco.

"I consider the outlook in China as most serious," said he last evening, "more so than the world yet believes. In my travels through China during the present year I have found everywhere thousands of armed and drilled and equipped troops, ready with all the most modern arms, to tackle the first enemy that appeared."

"The idea that the Chinese troops are armed with medieval weapons and undisciplined and untrained is all wrong. I have heard they control nearly all of the Mauser rifles in the world. Custom house certificates will show that they have at least 500,000 Mausers, that have been imported within the last few years. An English tourist told me that about Tien-tsin alone the Chinese Imperial Government had more big guns, Krupp and other modern engines of war than were possessed by the entire German army. I met four or five men in China who had been out there for years selling guns and ammunition to the Chinese Government and to the various Viceroyalties. They have Krupp guns in plenty, and modern rapid-firing and machine guns, and they have been taught how to operate them until they know as much about their management as any European soldier."

"All over the Empire there are arsenals where they are now making their own ammunition and storing it away in immense quantities. At Hankow, for example, where we went, five hundred miles or more from the coast up the Yang-tze, there were 20,000 well drilled troops. They had been under the instruction of Count Bernsdorf of the German army for several years, and were as fine a body of men as you could ask to see, well equipped with Mauser rifles, and in all respects as good fighters as any European troops."

"China must have an immense standing army by this time. I have no doubt that there are at least 200,000 troops about Peking at the present time. The Viceroyalties of the different provinces have been sending them in batches of a few thousands at a time for months past, and even though many of the Viceroyalties are in sympathy with the foreigners, they would be unable to control the troops after they were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government. It will take at least 1,000,000 troops to put an end to this war if it goes much farther, of that I am sure, after seeing China and knowing the conditions there. Those who have not been and seen with their own eyes what immense forces the Chinese Government has at hand cannot appreciate what a task is before the allied forces."

"The best hope for a cessation of hostilities is that some man like Li Hung Chang will intervene and prevent active hostilities from going any further. I think it was a mistake for the allied fleets to fire on the forts at Taku. It precipitated the troubles at Tien-tsin and Peking, and I believe that had there been no such attack, it should have had the ministers out of Peking before this. It was that attack which caused the Imperial troops to take sides with the Boxers. If it had been avoided the Imperial troops would have joined to protect the Ministers."

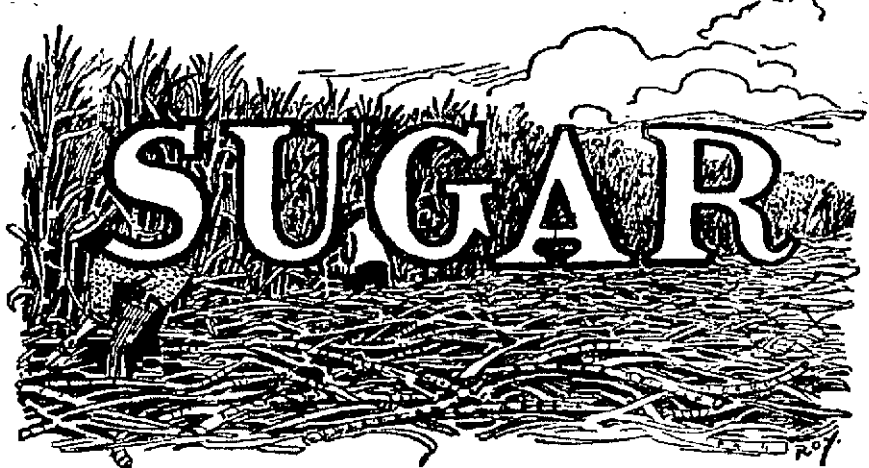
"I believe fully that the Ministers are still safe in Peking. The Chinese are a wily race and I think that they are holding the Ministers as hostages and will deliver them up as soon as they are convinced that the rest of the world is not league against them for the dismemberment of their country. While in Peking, which I left on May 27th, I had a talk with Minister Conger. He then expected trouble, but nothing more than such riots as have taken place every few years. He did not dream of anything like what has taken place since. He talked with me of the Dowager Empress and he gave me a better impression of her than I had had before. I think that had not the Ministers sent for marines to protect them they would have been able to leave Peking easily and without restraint. As soon as the Chinese heard of the marines going to Peking they thought it the preliminary to a general invasion and they went out from Tien-tsin and tore up the railroad between them and Peking."

"I do not think the provinces to the south will join in the present trouble unless a general war commences. In that case no one knows the outcome. It will be too terrible to think of. It will mean the slaughter or the departure of every foreign resident in China except those at Hongkong. They will be safe there, but those at Canton would be helpless, so would those at Shanghai, and at Wu Chang, and at Han Wou on the Yang-tze, and those at Fu Chow on the Min. None of these places are defended, and they are surrounded by Chinese troops that need but the word from the Imperial Government to cut them off and then kill them at their leisure."

"But I hope that Li Hung Chang and others of the leaders will be able to intervene and stop the hostilities. It is a very serious situation, and unless the war is brought to a conclusion very soon it will result no one knows where."

Transports in Trouble.

FUSAN, Japan, July 20.—We have been visited for some days past by dense fogs and heavy rains, which so far have resulted in two disasters at sea. On the 15th inst., as the S. S. Genki-maru was nearing Fusan—between Masampo and Fusan—the grazed the side of a Russian transport which had on board at least a thousand soldiers with a great quantity



THE following latest sugar statistics are published through the courtesy of F. A. Schaefer & Co. and are contained in a letter to that firm from Williams, Diamond & Co., dated at San Francisco, August 3:

SUGAR.—Since July 26 no changes reported in the local market nor for export to Honolulu. Prices as shown on circular per Australian, dated July 24th, still prevailing.

BAHAMA.—26th, cost and freight sale, 100 tons, 4.22c; 27th-28th, no sales reported on 26th (not reported until 30th) spot sale, 100 tons, 4.78c, 28th, to arrive 24th, 100 tons, 4.78c; 31st, 350 tons, 4.78c; August 1st, to arrive sale, 300 tons, 4.78c, which no sales reported, making basis for 95 degree Centrifugals in New York, 4.78c, San Francisco, 4.1-2c.

LONDON BEETS.—26th-27th, 12s 6d, 28th-29th, 12s 3d; 31st, 11s 10 1-2d, August 1st, 11s 9d, August 2d, 11s 8 1-2d.

DRY GRANULATED, NEW YORK.—No change reported since circular.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of July 28th, are to the effect that owing to the large reaction which has come to the European market in Ruws, as anticipated, the rise is over for the time being.

REFINED.—Demand extremely light, and rise seems to be ended for the time at least.

LONDON CABLE.—July 28th, report Java No. 15 D. S., 14s 6 1-2d; Fair Refining 13s, August Beets, 12s 3 3-4d; latest mail advices from London report market very firm and quiet; weather hot, and favorable for sowing.

LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Willet & Gray report July 26th, total stock United States four ports, in all hands, estimated July 25th, 137,701 tons, against 258,517 tons same time last year. Six principal ports Cuba, 18,000 tons, against 51,500 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable, July 25th, at latest known dates, 1,039,900 tons, against 1,351,231 tons. Deficiency under last year, 311,330 tons.

of provisions. The ship was of 4,000 tons register and ran so close to the Genka as to carry away the greater part of her rail. The Russian ship was going full speed, although there was a thick fog. On the same day a Russian bark bound for Vladivostok, with about 300 tons of wheat, met bad weather some fifty miles up the eastern coast and was trying to put in at the Russian whaling station, when in a fog she ran on a rock and sank in a short time. All the crew managed to get ashore and made their way to Fusan, where they arrived in sorry plight. The whole of the crew, with the exception of the captain and first mate, were Koreans or Japanese.

TALKING TO LANAI.

Communication is Established by
Way of Molokai.

Yesterday communication was established by wireless telegraphy between Lanai and Molokai and Honolulu. Some time ago Lanai was connected with Oahu but it was found that the distance was too great to give effective service so it was decided to send the messages by way of Molokai. The station on that island is now completed and communication is perfect between the three islands.

There is but one link in the chain of stations between here and Hawaii to be finished. That is at Makaha on Maui. From Lanai communication will be established with the Makaha station and thence the channel between Maui and Hawaii will be bridged. As soon as this last station is finished it will be possible to communicate with Hilo direct.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Trustant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and, as I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases that the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

KONA SCHOOLS

Hard To Get Teachers
There.

Former Inspector General Townsend
Speaks of the Conditions
Prevailing.

Former Inspector General of Schools Townsend returned yesterday from a trip through the Kona districts of Hawaii, where he went for the purpose of looking up the situation with reference to the teaching force for next year. There have been a number of resignations from the teaching staff of the Kona this year and it was necessary to have some one look over the situation so that the Board might make arrangement for others to replace them.

"We have found the positions in Kona hard to fill except where there are suitable places for the teachers to live," said Mr. Townsend yesterday, "and these are hard to find in most of the outlying portions of the Kona. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, who have been at Keauhou, Kona, have resigned. Two ladies who live four miles from the school have taken their places temporarily but we shall have to fill them sooner or later, for they live too far away. I went to Papa, South Kona, where there is a new school recently completed and not yet occupied. I had to find a place there for the teacher to live. The necessity of a school in the district has been known for some time and we have just been able to build a new one there. I found some girls there who were twelve and thirteen years of age who could not read or write either English or Hawaiian. The number of children there was so small formerly that we did not need a school, but of late years, since the advance of the coffee-growing industry, the population of the district has increased, and now there are about twenty children who will attend the new school."

"I went through the entire coffee belt and found that while there will not be a first-class crop this year owing to the drought of last winter, from what I saw I should say that there will be, I should judge, a fair income from the capital invested in the more favorable localities, even at the present low prices of sugar. Mr. F. Buchholz told me that he should make money this year but not enough to satisfy him and he proposes to double the area which he has under cultivation."

"The Kona people are as enthusiastic about sugar this year as they were two years ago about coffee. Cane-growing is being done on many of the small holdings on lands owned by the Kona Sugar Company in the north and by W. R. Castle in the south. It would be hard to find finer cane than in South Kona. Of the northern part I cannot speak, for I did not go into the cane fields."

Mr. Townsend saw Governor Dole on Hawaii and also Commissioner of Public Lands Brown, who was on the island for the purpose of looking up the matter of the sale and lease of some of the Territorial lands on the island.

JUDGE ESTEE MAY GO TO MAUI ISLE

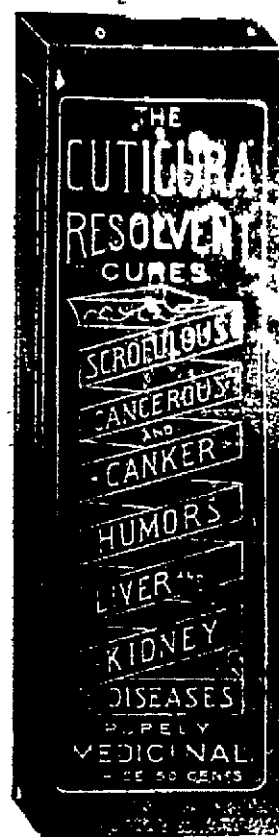
Residents Want Him To
Come There To Nat-
uralize Them.

Judge Estee may possibly hold sessions of the United States District and Circuit Courts on the island of Maui. Attorney George Hons of Maui was in consultation with Judge Estee yesterday on the subject. He represented to him that there are a large number of residents on the island who are anxious to take out naturalization papers. At present there is no method for them to do so save to come to Honolulu and as this entails a good deal of expense some are not able to take out their papers.

Judge Estee said that he doubted his right to hold court anywhere except in Honolulu, but said that owing to the peculiar conditions here he might be able to obtain a decision from Washington that would give him authority to go to Maui and others of the islands and hold sessions of his court to take up naturalization matters.

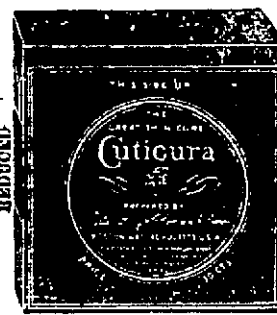
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Chain Wheels or Chainless.

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AGENTS

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

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and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, August 10.

Nor. S. S. Thyra, Edvardsen, from Yokohama; 45 tons Oriental merchandise to Alexander & Baldwin.
Siam. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui ports; 300 bags sugar, 30 bags coffee, 32 bunches banana, 12 sacks awa, 2 bundles goat skins, 6 bundles hides and 4 bales wool.
Siam. James Makoe, Tullett, from Kaupapa.
Siam. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Waimea; 100 bags sugar and 12 bags taro.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from Japan and China.
Ek. Albert, Griffith, from San Francisco.

Saturday, August 11.

Gas. schr. Queen of the Isles, Hitchfield, from San Francisco for Caroline Islands.
Schr. Golden Gate, Pahlia, from Kaunakakai.
Siam. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Am. Schr. Aloha, Frey, 11 days from San Francisco.
Sund. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Makaweli.
Siam. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili.
Siam. Walealea, Green, from Hanalei.
Siam. Claudine, Macdonald, from Maui and Hawaii.

Monday, August 12.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Kauai ports.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, August 10.

Siam. Kinau, Bruhn, for Waimea and Eleele.
S. S. Thyra, Edvardsen, for San Diego.
S. S. Ladsby, Schyden, for Seattle.
Schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, for San Francisco in ballast.

Saturday, August 11.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco.
Siam. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Makaweli.
Siam. James Makoe, Tullett, for Kapaa.
Schr. Queen of the Isles, Hitchfield, for the Carolines.

Sunday, August 12.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, for San Francisco.

Sunday, August 12.

Am. schr. Meteor, Laas, for the Sound in ballast.

Monday, August 13.

Ship Ivy, Halsett, for the Sound in ballast.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Anahola, per ssmr. James Makoe, August 10.—A. C. Warner and 10 on deck.
From Waimea, per ssmr. Ke Au Hou, August 10.—Miss Agnes Kalaweala and 7 on deck.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per ssmr. Mauna Loa, August 10.—Mrs. J. Sherman, O. R. Stoll, C. F. Turner, W. F. Bartlett, R. Wassman, Mrs. F. L. Leslie, Fannie Leslie, Master Leslie, Miss Sarah Yates, Mrs. Mahumu, Mrs. Kapua, Mrs. Haas and 4 children, Master J. Boyd, R. Hakakalapa, R. Lono, F. Gouveia, Mr. Taylor, J. F. Brown, Miss C. Green, Miss R. Green, J. Phillips, Rev. Azbill, H. P. Townsend, J. T. Taylor, W. Kinder, J. J. Barrett, Will Smith, Geo. Stadler, C. P. Mulvey, Matt McCann, F. H. Hayseiden, W. Hayselden, H. T. Hayselden, W. A. Wall, C. Marcellino, C. Aheon, W. Ahren, F. B. Rosecrans, Mrs. Rosecrans, Miss Kauai, Mrs. Kauweale and 119 on deck.

From Japan and China, per S. S. Hongkong Maru, en route to San Francisco, August 10.—J. W. Bender, H. E. Boutchsky, R. W. Bender, C. C. Crossley, Mrs. M. R. Curry, Dr. C. H. Denman, Mrs. C. H. Denman and child, Miss Lois Denman, Miss Catherine Denman, Miss Mary Deyo, Mrs. J. B. Fritz, Mrs. R. H. von Dorsey, Mrs. J. B. Fritz, Mrs. R. H. von Dorsey, Mrs. E. R. Kellam, Mrs. E. R. Kellam, Dr. P. C. Leslie, Mrs. P. C. Leslie, M. McKillop, Dr. W. Malcolm, Mrs. W. Malcolm and two children, Mrs. B. S. McAllister, Mrs. W. McClure and three children, George J. Miller, Mrs. C. E. Miller and child, Miss Little Miller, Master A. Miller, Master J. Miller, S. Miyoshi, Lion, Comdr. A. E. Naro, U.S.N., Miss N. O'Laughlin, Mrs. F. V. Parich and child, Lieut. I. Putnam, U.S.A.; Mrs. M. S. Putnam, S. H. Perkins, Dr. J. E. Skinner, Mrs. J. E. Skinner and two children, Mrs. M. J. Stratford, Postmaster P. Scherler, I.G.N.; Miss R. Seligson, Miss E. Simon, Mr. Semmes, Miss Taylor, A. Verbrook, S. Tsutsumi, Mr. von Nostritz Walwitz, Dr. H. G. Welpton, G. Yamaoka.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per ssmr. Claudine, August 12.—Dr. R. McKibbin, Miss G. McLain, Miss Mary Giles, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. W. A. McKay, C. Jensen, R. W. Filler, H. W. Crook, Bishop of Papeete, J. W. Hall, R. H. Merrill, H. A. Area, Mr. Gussion, Miss J. E. Gomes, C. Achong, C. Apana, Rev. Hoo Yee Cho, Nakagawa and wife, Hasegawa, Hoo Yee and son, Rev. S. Imal, Lum Choo and child, Mrs. Kaneakua, Joo Ambrose, M. H. Kane, Helen Kewiki, Hana Kuanu, Miss Malone, Ellen Cleveland, Lily Han and 103 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bk. Albert, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Painter and son, Mrs. Dudley and daughter and Mrs. Riley.
From Hilo and way ports, per ssmr. Kinau, Aug. 11.—O. T. Sewall, Capt. W. D. Burnham, R. D. Dearborn, Jr., Sam Peck, M. H. Flint, H. E. Easton, Mrs. H. T. Peck, Miss M. A. Smith, Major Wood, wife and son, Mrs. I. W. Cochran, Miss J. C. Cochran, Miss Mary Jordan, Miss M. Cochran, W. Motoshita, Mr. Richard, Mr. George Wright, William McQuaid, Mrs. C. P. Ward, Miss E. Atkins, Miss Annie Hall, Miss Jennie Hall, Mrs. George Hall, E. A. Fraser and son, H. J. Cockrane, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Bachus, C. H. Kluener, Mr. E. E. Sevensen, C. E. Curdie, W. H. Gregory, E. F. Eliazer, J. M. Braith and son, Miss Alice Rickard, Miss Nellie Rickard, Y. Chewmag, Tong Shing, John Slingerland, J. W. Pratt, W. H. Cornwell, W. C. Schmidt, Rev. T. K. Kana, Miss B. Johnson, H. C. Pfeiffer, Mrs. Edwiger, four children and maid, Mrs. Ordway, C. Achong, E. M. Bell, Lau Ah Kot, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Mrs. Dora Feunberg, Paul Feunberg, Sr., H. C. Ovensden, Miss C. L. Peck and 55 on deck.

From Nawiliwili, per ssmr. W. G. Hall, August 12.—Miss Helen Hess, G. Davis, Mrs. Mary Joseph and child, H. Y. Shaw, W. H. Baugh, Chas. Eakin, Alex. May, James K. Kula, Mr. William J. J. Miller, Mike, Walter Hardy, Captain J. Hunter, G. McLean, Stanley, M. F. Frowser, F. J. Miller and 60 on deck.

From Makaweli, per ssmr. Mikahala, August 12.—Mrs. M. A'ala, Master Green, Messrs. Shutter, Patrick and Malle and 6 on deck.

DR. STUBBS IS HONORED

(Continued from Page 1.)

secured, and since that time no industry on earth has made such marvellous strides. In my own State this progress has been made by means of the Louisiana sugar cane, which is now being introduced into Louisiana by the improved methods, if far behind you in your cane products.

You too have made wonderful progress. A report upon sugar made to the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, in 1882, cites the product for the islands, per acre, as one ton of sugar, made upon cranking wooden mills, propelled by water or horse-power and evaporated in kettles. The centrifugal was introduced a year or two later. Compare this with one of your up-to-date estates of today—growing 80 to 100 tons of cane per acre, crushing with five ponderous rollers prefaced by an enormous crusher, clarifying with superheated steam, evaporating in quadruple effects, cooking to grain in 14 to 16-foot pans, and centrifuging in a battery of ten or more Western and Liverpool machines, yielding over ten tons of sugar per acre.

HAWAII THE CENTER.

Truly these Hawaiian Islands have become the center of maximum production of sugar of the world, and several of your plantations stand as the keystone to this magnificent sugar arch which spans these islands.

The sugar industry is supported by three principal scientific pillars—agriculture, mechanics and chemistry. The cane must first be grown ere it can be manufactured. The soil, water, fertilizers, sunshine and heat all combine to give cane large in tonnage and rich in saccharine matter. Three fundamental principles underlie all successful agriculture—first, a knowledge of the composition of the soil; second, the requirements of the plants which are cultivated; and third, the application of fertilizers in proper proportions and quantities to meet the needs of the latter when grown upon the former. Under the head of fertilizers must be included water, which, especially for cane, is the "sine qua non" for large yields. It is most desirable that the cultivator should know the composition of his soils and the availability of the elements. This can only be determined by a trained expert agricultural chemist.

COMPLIMENTS MAXWELL.

Just here permit me to speak of the inestimable benefits to the planters of these islands, and the valuable contribution to the science of chemistry and geology of the very accurate report on "Lavas and Soils" recently issued by your able director. These investigations not only serve for all time to come, for your guidance in the treatment of your soils, but furnish to the chemist and geologist everywhere valuable information relative to the integration of these two sciences. Such a work is not only a valuable contribution to local agriculture and general science, but must stand forever as a monument to the genius, patience and intelligence of its distinguished author.

Having determined the character and composition of your soils, it is only necessary to know the requirements of the plant to be grown, to prescribe the fertilizer both in quality and quantity to be used. Just here comes in the valuable assistance which chemical science renders to agriculture. Formerly commercial fertilizers were prepared to suit all crops and all soils and were not esteemed valuable unless they constantly appealed to the nasal organs with repulsive odors. Now, thanks to the advancement of the science of fertilizers, many years ago, said that he could drag a pile of sand, and there would not be a farmer in the State that could tell it from the best fertilizer on the market. Today the chemist, by passage through the beaker and crucible, can tell its constituents, and, knowing the wants of the plant and the deficiencies of the soil, can prescribe the kinds and proportions of the ingredients which must be used. So universal has become the confidence of the farmer and planter in chemical analysis, that States have established laws inspecting and controlling the sale of fertilizer. Advanced farmers of today rely entirely upon the advice of expert chemists as to the quality and quantity of the fertilizers they use, and scorn with righteous indignation the advice so freely proffered by manufacturers.

EXPERTS NECESSARY.

Just here I may remark the necessity of managers of plantations being guided by experts, since they are without technical training, and though possessed of high administrative and financial ability, they are entirely ignorant of the laws of nature which control plant growth.

As a result of the good work accomplished by procuring the proper fertilizers for different soils, after their chemical and physical properties were known, I may recall the comparative yields of your islands—'85, three tons per acre; '86, four and one-half tons per acre; '87, four and one-half tons per acre.

Irrigation has transformed your arid deserts into fertile fields, which yield you bounteous harvests. But excessive irrigation may be almost as destructive to plant growth as an absence of water. Pumping water from great depths with costly machinery, using high-priced coal, involves such a heavy expenditure of money as to require special study on the economy of its use. From Dr. Maxwell's experiments I find that 800 to 900 pounds of water to one pound of sugar grown is ample, yet many plantations use twice or three and even up to seven times this quantity. Known laws of physics, both in regard to the capacity of soils for water and evaporation, should guide us in the application of water. By so doing continuous fertilization will take place, and the plants supplied with abundant food, the proper fertilizers have been applied.

SUGAR MECHANICS.

Of the mechanics of the sugar house need scarcely speak at this time. Enterprising manufacturers have sent their wares all over the world, and money and skilled labor are only needed in any time to secure and use the best up-to-date sugar machinery. I believe your islands are equipped with the best machinery obtainable, and it is only necessary that this be worked intelligently and economically to secure the best results.

The chemist, a recent adjunct to every well-equipped sugar house, is the guiding genius of the factory. Sugar making, when properly conducted, is a highly scientific process, and the chemical process, and the best chemical talent is required to direct all operations, so as absolutely to avoid loss. Extraction, clarification, evaporation and further treatment require his closest attention to insure the largest yield. Often have we

noticed heavy losses, in low extraction, in improper or imperfect clarification. Mechanical and chemical losses in evaporation and cooking, wastes in the centrifugal by excessive use of wash water, and finally (the heaviest perhaps of all) by sending to the market or throwing away masses of sugar by proper treatment would yield a profitable crop of crystals. The loss is estimated by Dr. Maxwell at one dollar annually, at a quarter of a million of dollars annually.

THE SUGAR LOST.

In our State our best sugar houses are still losing at least five pounds of sugar to every ton of cane worked. We are now striving to recover these theoretical losses. I am not acquainted with the chemical statistics of your sugar houses, but presume they are as large, if not larger. Assuming that they are equal, and that your annual harvest yields 2,000,000 tons of cane, this will net at least 10,000,000 pounds of sugar, which at present prices will represent nearly half a million of dollars of annual losses incurred in manufacture—a sum sufficient to support several chemists in every sugar house on the islands. I really believe your losses are even greater than this estimate.

One can readily see the great value of scientific control in the sugar house, as well as in the field. I might dilate upon the efficiency of the machinery used, especially here, where coal is so valuable, but my time will not permit.

I might also dwell upon your most serious problem—the labor question—but this would take me "far out to sea" with probably no compass or chart to guide me. One suggestion I cannot refrain from making. In my experience, labor is the largest factor that enters into the cost of sugar production, and every effort should be made by every planter to reduce this item to the lowest possible quantity consistent with good results. Therefore, the economical handling of labor should be of paramount importance to every planter.

NATURE GOOD TO US.

In conclusion, permit me to say that your planters are enjoying the most favorable facilities for the successful pursuit of your chosen industry. Nature has given you soils of wonderful fertility, a climate of tropical luxuriance, and without excessive heat, an abundant rainfall, furnishing water directly to plants, or storing it in underground reservoirs from which by large pumping plants it is taken for use upon your formerly arid lands.

You have the advantage of cheap water transportation for your freights. Beginning your sugar industry on the last half of the present century, you had the experience and lessons of the world for your guidance. Only labor and fertilizers were required to be imported. No wonder, then, that you have become the head center of the tropical sugar industry, the cynosure of the sugar world.

See to it that you execute faithfully the nature trust which you have accepted, and the expectations of your admiring country.

Great trusts involve large responsibilities. Nowhere on earth is scientific control so imperatively demanded, for the permanent success of your industry, than here upon these islands. Your land is richly and necessarily endowed with drafts upon your soil—drafts which no soil, however fertile, can withstand indefinitely without assistance. With you this assistance must be of the best quality, and in quantity, "good measure," heaped up, "well pressed down" and "running over."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Your water supply is of first importance and requires that you should look to the preservation of the present source of precipitation, and a more economical use of your present supply.

Don't forget in your mad ambition to declare the largest dividends, the old maxim, "Feed your lands and they will feed you." From a scientific standpoint, imperatively demands attention to the above, if you wish to avoid the calamities which long ago overtook the once prosperous biblical nations. Soil depletion has been the downfall of many a prosperous nation, and the land of wisdom to be guided by the teachings of history. See to it, that you lay the foundations of your present agriculture so broad and deep that each succeeding year will witness increased yields, and coming generations will learn of you intelligent culture and the use of the land as a source of wisdom.

Invoke the spirit of science to wipe the sweat and dust from the brow of labor, and lead her into those fields of yours, where love is brooding and life is born, and show that she can work in perfect harmony with nature in the largest production of wealth and food and sugar crystals. Then will your fondest anticipations be realized, and the prophetic finger of your islands' grand history point to your work as the climax of their noble achievements.

The list of guests was as follows: Dr. Stubbs, Dr. Maxwell, Prof. Alexander, Mr. Wray Taylor, Mr. O. T. Sewall, Mr. S. M. Damon, Mr. Swaney, Mr. Clive Davis, Mr. Paul Rosenberg, Sr., Mr. Suhr, Mr. P. C. Jones, Mr. G. M. Robertson, Mr. Tenney, Mr. J. A. Gilman, Mr. J. P. Cooke, Mr. M. Louison, Mr. Bolte, Mr. J. G. Spenser, Mr. Focke, Mr. Schaefer.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Time	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Moon Sets
Aug. 10	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 11	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 12	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 13	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 14	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 15	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 16	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 17	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 18	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 19	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.
Aug. 20	12:50 a.m.	1:40 a.m.	11:53 a.m.	5:52 p.m.	1:13 a.m.	12:50 p.m.

Last quarter of the moon on the 13th at 1:13 a.m.
The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, under the direction of Lieut. J. H. Smith, and Hilo were here on the 13th, and will be here on the 14th. The Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time. The sunset on the 13th at 5:52 p.m., which is the same as Greenwich time. The moon set on the 13th at 12:50 p.m.

NOTICE.

On account of departure from the islands the undersigned requests that all parties owing the late Dr. H. P. Stubbs, who have accounts against the estate, will please present their claims at once for settlement.
MRS. H. P. STUBBS.
Kauai, Kauai, August 4, 1900.
2200—Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

WAS MURDER

PREMEDITATED?

(Continued From Page 1.)

OTHERS TESTIFY.

Ben Kopli was a witness to a portion of the trouble. His evidence differs somewhat from Barney's first movements toward Barney. He averred that Lorbeer struck Barney and that Barney then pulled the revolver. Barney also struck back at Lorbeer and then fired the first shot. At the first shot Kopli ran toward the ground-house for assistance and came back with young Yates. He held Barney's hands while Yates extracted the revolver from his grip. Both were standing on their feet when the first shot was fired and were falling when the second bullet was discharged.

John Brown testified as to certain statements made on various occasions by Barney in which the latter intimated that he intended going bodily injury to the yardmaster. "It was on Wednesday or Thursday of last week," said Brown. "When I met Barney at the construction of the car, he said, 'I don't know (Lorbeer). John thinks I don't know anything about running over me. Well, I'll fix him.' I was talking with Fred. Tong at the time and he heard the conversation. Also on Saturday night Fred and I found Barney up town, pretty drunk. We got a back and took him to the car. Down the street he pulled out a revolver and shows it to us. Fred asked him what he was going to do with it, and he said, 'I'll fix him.' That was at 8:30 o'clock. I examined the gun and saw it was loaded five times. It was a .38-caliber, just like the one there (pointing to the revolver on the desk). Tong told him he ought not to be drunk. He had the gun with him when he was up town Saturday."

ENGINEER PETRIE.

L. Petrie is an engineer for the railway company. He was in the yards and ran toward the two men after Hughes had taken time to look after Lorbeer. "When the stretcher came I took hold of Barney and held him until the police officer came," Lorbeer said, "Barney has shot me." I turned around to Barney and asked him about it, and he said, "I told that at the hospital Lorbeer said to me, 'I discharged him (Barney). He did not say when.'"

John Yates, fireman, testified that a native employee had come to him at the round-house, saying, "Haele has shot the yardmaster." He saw Lorbeer and Barney on the ground, Lorbeer on top of Barney. Barney's head around and said, "Kopli held Barney and we took the revolver from his two fists." That is the revolver I took from him," said Yates. "I looked at it then and the muzzle was stuffed with cinders. Barney was face downward when I came up to the two men."

Mr. Murray, acting master mechanic, testified to seeing the two men lying where they had fallen.
The funeral of the deceased yardmaster will take place this afternoon from Harmony Hall, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member in good standing.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF JOHN HOPP, DECEASED.

All creditors of John Hopp, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage or lien on real estate, to me at my place of business on the northeast corner of King and Bethel streets in Honolulu, U. S. Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, within six (6) months from the date of this notice.

If such claims be not presented within six months from the date of this notice they shall remain barred.
Dated at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, August 3, A. D. 1900.

EDWIN M. MARSHALL, Administrator of the Estate of John Hopp, Deceased.
J. T. DE BOLT, Attorney for the Administrator.
2200—Aug. 7, 14, 21, 28.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE Situate in Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Pursuant to a decree signed by Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1900, in a cause
Lorbeer vs. W. H. Winchster against W. H. Winchster, foreclosure proceedings, notice is hereby given that the property herein described will be sold at the front entrance to the Judiciary Building (Alifanali Hale), Honolulu, on Saturday, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. The said sale is subject to confirmation by the court.

PROPERTY TO BE SOLD.

First—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on Quarry street, at Honolulu, containing an area of 6,000 square feet, more or less, and being the same premises that were conveyed to W. H. Winchster by deed of W. E. Foster, trustee, dated August 21, 1895, and recorded in Liber 155, page 272, and further described as being a portion of Royal Patent (grant) No. 3364, to H. M. Dow, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the makai side of Quarry street 200-7-10 feet from the south side of Alapai street extension, thence running by true bearings, south 37 degrees 30 minutes west, 120 feet along the foregoing extension of Alapai street, thence south 52 degrees 30 minutes east, 30 feet along the foregoing extension, thence south 30 minutes east, 120 feet, and north 32 degrees 30 minutes west, 60 feet along Quarry street.

Second—All those certain lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikiki (near Makoe Island) in said Honolulu, being lots 35, 36 and 37, Kiki tract, containing an area of 15,000 square feet, and a part of Royal Patent No. 6667, Land Commission Award No. 4931, and the same premises that were conveyed to the said W. H. Winchster by the deed of W. A. Achil, trustee, and C. H. Malle, trustee, dated May 11, 1897, and recorded in Liber 167, page 442.

The property will be sold by parcels. Terms cash. U. S. gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.
For further information and full particulars of the above property, apply at the office of WILLIAM O. SMITH, Judd building, corner Fort and Merchant streets.

Dated: Honolulu, August 2, 1900.
JAMES A. THOMPSON, Commissioner.
2200—Aug. 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE.

The Board of Registration for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, will hold the following meetings:

Friday, Aug. 31, at Waialuku Court House, 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 1, at Waialuku Court House, 9 a. m. to 12 p. m., 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Monday, Sept. 3, at Kihel Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, at Kahului Custom House, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.; at Waialuku Court House, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 5, at Hana Post Office, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Thursday, Sept. 6, at Hana Post Office, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 7, at Hamoa Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 8, at Nahiku Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Monday, Sept. 10, at Kihel Plantation Office, 12 m. to 5 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 11, at Kaupapa School House, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, at Ulupalakua Court House, 12 m. to 4 p. m.
Thursday, Sept. 13, at Keokea, Kula, (J. Kamakele's house), 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Friday, Sept. 14, at Makawao Court House, 9 a. m. to 12 m.; at Kalaunui Plantation Office, 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Saturday, Sept. 15, at Kaupakalua School House, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; at Makawao Post Office, 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Monday, Sept. 17, at Lahaina Court House, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Tuesday, Sept. 18, Olowalu Plantation Office, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

F. W. HARDY, R. C. SEARLE, S. KELIINOI.

Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai and Lanai.
2201—Aug. 10, 17, 24, 31.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit, Territory of Hawaii—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mao (w.), late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administratrix of the estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and charging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

It is ordered that Friday, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., at the courtroom of the said court at Honolulu, U. S. Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By the Court.
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
Honolulu, August 8, 1900.
2202—Aug. 14, 21, 28.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit.

In the matter of the Estate of Friedrich Kaiser of Waimea, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of J. F. Hackfeld, Imperial German Consul of Honolulu, Oahu, H. T. wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By the Court.
HARRY D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2200—Aug. 7, 14, 21.

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